



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Reaction to UN Peace Cooperation Bill Continues

LDP Compromise Said Unlikely

OW1610154690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1407 GMT
16 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO—Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa on Tuesday ruled out a compromise with opposition parties over the proposed U.N. peace cooperation bill.

In an interview with reporters, Ozawa said it is unlikely that his party will compromise with opposition parties on a matter involving an essentially political decision and that the bill would become meaningless without the participation of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in the U.N. peace cooperation corps envisaged in the bill.

Ozawa said he does not agree with Komeito's call to make the bill a temporary legislation for the Middle East crisis alone because Japan should not only cooperate with the U.N. at the present time. Future SDF participation in U.N. forces would be constitutional because participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities is different from the collective defense banned by the Constitution, Ozawa said.

Responding to a question, Ozawa said there would be no need for Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to resign if the bill does not pass through the Diet.

He said Japan's neighboring countries will not be concerned over the dispatch of the peace corps if Japan explains that its main task is cooperation with the U.N.

'Public Reaction' Concerns Kaifu

OW1710154090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1425 GMT
17 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has changed his mind and is trying to avoid debate in the Diet on the constitutionality of dispatching Self-Defense Forces to assist United Nations peacekeeping operations, sources close to him said Wednesday.

Kaifu earlier intended to put forward his own interpretation of constitutional provisions concerning the role to be played by the proposed U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps. The sources said the prime minister is now concerned that the move may draw public reaction, adversely affecting debates in the Diet on the government-introduced U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill.

Kaifu told plenary sessions of both houses of the Diet Wednesday that Japan will maintain its constitutional framework in dispatching the peace cooperation corps overseas. Under the postwar Constitution, Japan renounced the threat or use of force.

He also stressed that Japan will stick to its basic policy of never becoming a major military power again in remorse for its history of aggression in Southeast Asia before and during World War II. He said Japan will make every effort to dispel concerns among Asian countries since the U.N. resolutions will also contribute to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

Kaifu agreed in his meeting with Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto and other officials Sunday that the deployment of noncombat personnel from the Self-Defense Forces would be based on U.N. resolutions, and is therefore constitutional.

Kaifu, replying to questions by opposition leaders, repeated that the government has no intention of changing its interpretation of constitutional provisions in connection with the deployment of Self-Defense Forces personnel overseas.

He said the bill is not aimed at providing Japanese troops to the U.N. forces nor launching joint operations with multinational forces.

The sources said Kaifu may face growing pressure from leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party, who are displeased with his stance.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said the government should make clear its interpretation of the Constitution in the Diet if asked to do so. The official, who declined to be named, pointed out that the bill does not provide for Japan's participation in U.N. forces in the future.

The Japanese Government drafted the bill following a U.S. request that Japan contribute not only financial but also personnel assistance to help resolve the Persian Gulf crisis triggered by the August 2 Iraqi invasion and subsequent annexation of Kuwait.

The bill includes overseas dispatch of noncombat personnel of the Self-Defense Forces for the first time since the end of World War II.

Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Japan Communist Party's Presidium, demanded that the government withdraw the bill, saying the legislation aims at enabling the SDF to engage in joint military operations with the U.S. forces under the name of cooperation with the U.N.

Keigo Ouchi, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, said his party appreciates the creation of the peace cooperation corps to assist U.N. peacekeeping activities without involving the use of force.

Political parties in the opposition-controlled House of Councillors have not yet reached agreement on the size of the proposed special committee to discuss the U.N. peace cooperation bill, parliamentary sources said.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the opposition Democratic Socialist Party, which are in favor of the bill, insist that the committee consist of 45 members, while

other opposition parties which oppose the bill claim it should consist of 40 members.

The bill would probably pass if the committee is composed of 45 members, because the LDP and the DSP would have a majority of 23, but the bill would probably fail in a 40-member committee because the two parties would not hold a majority.

The LDP and the opposition parties in the House of Representatives, where the ruling party holds a comfortable majority, agreed Thursday to set up a special committee to discuss the bill.

Opposition Plans Rallies

*OW1810122690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—Two of Japan's major opposition parties said Thursday they will stage rallies in various parts of the country to express their opposition to the government proposed bill that would allow the sending abroad of noncombat personnel from the Self-Defense Forces (SDF).

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the No. 1 opposition party, said it will put all its energies into forestalling the United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill.

The SDF's participation in the proposed Peace Cooperation Corps is the focus of debate in the 30-day extraordinary session of the Diet running through November 10.

The JSP and the Japan Communist Party (JCP) argue the proposed legislation runs counter to the Constitution which bans the threat or use of force as a means of resolving international disputes.

JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi said Thursday his party will mount maximum resistance efforts matching those against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in 1960. JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi will join a "human chain" campaign around the U.S. Air Base at Yokota in Tokyo's western suburbs October 21 and will appeal for support for the JSP's resistance to the proposed bill, party officials said.

The JSP plans to sponsor large-scale rallies aimed at killing the bill in Osaka on October 24 and in Tokyo on October 26, they said.

The JCP said its Diet members will take to the streets Friday to distribute handbills opposing the legislation. Antibill activities will follow nationwide October 20, with a national rally planned for the following day, party officials said.

Protesters Evicted From Kyoto Room

*OW1810034990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0235 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Kyoto, Oct. 18 KYODO—A squad of riot police on Thursday forcibly evicted two Kyoto University

students who were occupying the university president's room to protest a government-proposed bill that would allow the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel abroad.

At the request of the school authorities, the 250-strong riot police team moved in Thursday morning. Members of the squad broke into the room through a window and arrested the students, who locked themselves in the room Wednesday morning with food supplies for some days. The students tried to repel the attack by setting off a fire extinguisher and throwing things, police said. One police officer was slightly injured in the leg during the operation.

The students were detained on charges of illegal entry into a building and obstructing the execution of official duties, police said.

The two helmeted students belong to a leftist student group at the university that include members of the extremist Chukaku-ha (middle-core faction) group. The student group hung banners on the campus wall opposing the United Nations cooperation corps bill currently being debated in the Diet, police said.

They also expressed their opposition to the government sponsoring of the "Daijosai" rite and enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito in November.

Other members of the leftist student group, who staged rallies and marches Wednesday, jostled with the riot police at school gate but no injuries were reported. Some 80 students and other participants held a rally to protest against the students' removal by police.

University officials said they called the riot police onto the campus only after they repeatedly urged the two students to give up the occupation. An official said, "We regret it very much but we judged there would emerge a big social impact, not only to the university, if we left the situation as it was."

In September, the student group sent an open letter to Yasunori Nishijima, the university president, demanding he undertake not to involve the university in a government-sponsored medical team being sent to the Middle East.

Women Protest SDF Deployment

*OW1810110890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—About 60 women staged a "ribbon-ring" protest in front of the Foreign Ministry on Thursday against a bill that would allow the overseas dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel.

The protesters, members of "The Ribbon" group, lined up before the main gate of the Foreign Ministry in central Tokyo, holding cloth protest banners tied together with ribbon. The banners stretched for 200 meters.

The leader of the group, Mariyo Kitabatake, read a protest note calling for a halt to moves toward sending SDF personnel overseas.

'Text' of Kajiyama's Apology to Black Caucus

OW1810034090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT
18 Oct 90

[Text] Washington, Oct. 17 KYODO—The following is the full text of Japanese Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama's letter dated Wednesday to Rep. Ronald Dellums, chairman of the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus:

Dear Congressman Dellums,

As I received a detailed report from Ambassador Murata on the Black Caucus' strong feeling about my recent remarks, I learned again how deeply I have hurt the feelings of the American people, particular [as received] of the African Americans. I decided to write to you and express once again my apologies directly.

What I thoughtlessly said on September 21 was wrong and grossly improper. I withdrew my remarks and apologized for them at a press conference. Later I also called on U.S. Ambassador Armacost and asked him to convey my feelings to the American people.

Although I am acutely aware how difficult it is to heal the wounds that my remarks inflicted, I will personally do whatever I can to strengthen Japan's relationship with the African-American community. I look forward to receiving your continued advice and guidance.

Sincerely,
Seiroku Kajiyama
Minister of Justice

Workers Report Gunfire Incident at Camp Hansen

OW1710213890 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese
17 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 23

[Text] It was disclosed on 16 October that objects believed to be bullets had been fired, on two occasions, very close to Japanese workers, who were engaging in sodding work at Camp Hansen with permission from the U.S. forces. Although, fortunately, no injuries were reported among the workers, the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB], which received a report on the incidents from the contractors, has made a representation to the U.S. forces asking for strict precautions in ensuring safety.

Piecing together the reports by the DFAB and those involved in the work, the incidents occurred at approximately 1430 and 1500 on 2 October. Four workers employed by contractors in Okinawa and Naha cities, who were engaging in sodding work at the work site on a firebreak belt road in Camp Hansen in the vicinity of

Igei district in Kin town, heard gunshots, fired in succession, from the direction of Mt. Onnadake. They then saw objects, believed to be bullets, fly and hit the ground near them.

Since the firebreak belt road, which runs along ridges, is sloped on both sides, the four workers, sensing danger, hid themselves on the slope in the opposite direction from the mountain before moving on to another place hundreds of meters away. After a while, however, they again heard something like bullets flying overhead and they reportedly evacuated the work site.

According to the DFAB Public Relations Office, both the DFAB and the U.S. forces conducted on-the-spot investigations on 4 October after receiving a report from the contractors that "bullets were fired nearby." However, they could not find any bullets or bullet holes. The DFAB currently is querying the U.S. forces about the situation regarding exercises conducted at that time. The DFAB says: "We have not yet confirmed whether workers really were shot at with bullets." The bureau is thus reserving its judgment on the incidents. However, it requested on 11 October that U.S. forces take safety precautions on the grounds that the report cannot be ignored.

Although the scene of the incidents is in the vicinity of the impact area on Camp Hansen, the contractors entered there under permission from U.S. forces. No exercise should have been conducted at a range which would jeopardize the work site area.

GATT Draft Proposal Favors Industrial Nations

OW1810110590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT
18 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—The revised draft proposal on multilateral trade talks on trade-related investment measures (TRIM), being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as part of the Uruguay Round, is clearly tilted toward the positions of industrial countries, according to sources close to the talks.

The latest draft, compiled by the chairman of the negotiating group, Japanese Ambassador to Algeria Tomohiko Kobayashi, calls for sweeping bans on such investment measures as manufacturing limitations and requirements relating to local content, trade balancing, domestic sales, and product mandating.

Major industrial countries have been seeking bans on these trade-related investment measures, claiming they tend to restrict and distort trade, but developing countries are opposed to them, saying such measures are necessary to protect their budding domestic industries.

The new proposal is an attempt by Kobayashi to forge a final draft for agreement on the issue with an eye to the December deadline for the Uruguay Round.

The chairman's former paper, released in July, included along with Kobayashi's own proposals the positions of the U.S., which is calling for a larger scope of coverage by TRIM restrictions, and of developing countries led by India, which object to such restrictions. But the latest paper, which has incorporated much of the industrial nations' stances, contains no such understanding of different positions, the sources said.

Kobayashi, however, said he will circulate among the participants both the proposals of the U.S. and the developing countries along with his revised draft at the TRIM meeting scheduled to start on October 22.

The GATT TRIM group has agreed to seek a final accord on the subject by October 26.

Steps To Be Taken on USSR Military Exchanges

OW1710153490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1344 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 17 (KYODO)—Japan will take more positive steps to promote military exchanges with the Soviet Union as part of confidence building measures between the two countries, Defense Agency Chief Yozo Ishikawa said Wednesday.

Responding to a question from Japan Socialist Dietman Kosuke Uehara at a plenary session of the House of Representatives, Ishikawa said Japan will promote military exchanges with the Soviet Union in line with progress in talks on economic cooperation and the issue of the four Soviet-held northern islands.

The four islands claimed by Japan—Shikotan, Etorofu, Kunashiri, and the Habomais—have been held by the Soviet Union since the closing days of World War II.

Touching on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), Ishikawa said the Japanese Government has no intention of changing its policy of participating in joint SDI study with the United States. He said the final aim of SDI—a system to counter attacks by continental nuclear ballistic missiles—was the scrapping of nuclear weapons.

Kaifu on Need for Peace Treaty With USSR

OW1810092790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told the Diet on Thursday that signing a peace treaty with the Soviet Union following a solution of their territorial dispute is crucial for improving ties between the two countries.

Responding to a question from Wakako Hironaka, of Komeito, in a House of Councilors session, Kaifu said he hopes the territorial issue over four Japanese-claimed islands off eastern Hokkaido will be resolved when Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visits Japan next April. The islands off eastern Hokkaido,—Shikotan,

Etorofu, Kunashiri, and the Habomai Group—have been held by the Soviet Union since the closing days of World War II.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, speaking at the same Diet session, said Japan-Soviet working-level groups will strive to patch up differences between the two countries by the time he and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze meet in Moscow in December. Nakayama said Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to set up a working-level policy planning group to resolve differences between the two countries.

Visiting Soviet Academician Views Islands Issue

OW1810014890 Tokyo KYODO in English 2337 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—The Soviet Union has an "obligation" to hand over to Japan two of the four islands it seized at the end of World War II, according to a prominent Soviet academician visiting Tokyo.

But the two countries should continue negotiating over the disposition of two other islands in a "fair and open contest," said Georgiy Kunadze, head of the Japanese and Korean Political Problems Department at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. The institute is a leading Soviet think tank associated with the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Kunadze, speaking Wednesday before a gathering of scholars, diplomats, and journalists, also indicated that the visit to Japan of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, scheduled for mid-April, may not yield an immediate resolution to the territorial stalemate.

"My guess is that the very moment after Mr. Gorbachev's visit here the situation will not come into the clear," said Kunadze. But he added that whatever Gorbachev's domestic weak points, "he is really well-known to have an exact and very fine timing in foreign policy."

"There is a general understanding on the part of the Soviet Government that something must be done to ensure progress on the (territorial) issue," he said.

Kunadze, a diplomat at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo from 1983 to 1987, said that Moscow "cannot afford" to continue ignoring a joint declaration by the Soviet Union and Japan in 1956. The declaration stipulated that in accordance with Japan's wishes, the Soviets would transfer to Japanese sovereignty two of the four disputed islands—Shikotan and the Habomai group—after the conclusion of a peace treaty.

"We should honor this obligation, not only for the sake of Japan, or even for the sake of Soviet-Japanese relations, but in order to restore our dignity and integrity," Kunadze said.

In 1960, Moscow reacted to the revision of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty by declaring that the two islands

would not be transferred to Japan until after the withdrawal of all foreign bases and troops. Soviet officials have since been stating that no territorial issue exists between the two countries, though Kunadze said their border will not be defined under international law until a peace treaty is signed.

Japan, meanwhile, has hardened its own position by making a peace treaty conditional on the return of not only Shikotan and the Habomais, but the significantly larger islands of Kunashiri and Etorofu.

"It is most obvious that the status of these islands is very different from the status of Habomai and Shikotan," Kunadze noted. He said the Soviet Government had merely promised in the past to "discuss" the future disposition of Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands for which he said Moscow can present sound arguments for claiming.

"And so why not really discuss this problem?" he asked. "It must be an open contest and the Soviet and Japanese Governments must be prepared to honor any result of this contest." An acceptable territorial settlement must be based on a formula "which will save face for both sides and which will be productive for both sides," he said. "There is no way out of it but compromise," he added.

Kunadze took issue with what he called a tendency among the Japanese to entertain hopes "that by promising economic cooperation, Japan can actually 'buy' these islands."

He acknowledged that the Soviet Union is in need of foreign cooperation and that Japan is in a position to give "quite a considerable amount of it. But I would suggest that that would be a totally unacceptable proposition," he said.

"And besides, with the tremendous size of the USSR, it will be really futile to hope that with any amount of outside cooperation coming from Japan...Soviet domestic political and economic problems can be solved," he said.

Kunadze, who underlined the growing influence of public opinion on Soviet foreign policy, said that when Gorbachev visits Japan, he will be "as receptive and as flexible as the domestic political situation allows him to be."

He pointed out that the general public in the Soviet Union "from time to time becomes quite nervous" about the conduct of the country's foreign policy. "They still think about foreign policy basically in terms of gains and concessions," Kunadze said.

"Unfortunately, right now we've got quite an appeal coming from the far right and right wing of Soviet domestic politics that since we've made too many 'concessions' in the West—since we've been very weak there—then let us be strong in the East," he said.

"But I believe that the common sense on the part of the Soviet and Japanese Governments will eventually prevail to allow the two countries to put this (territorial) issue behind once and for all," he said.

Preliminary Talks With DPRK To Begin in Nov

*OW1710155690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT
17 Oct 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 (KYODO)—Japan plans to hold preliminary talks with North Korea in Beijing in November to pave the way for governmental negotiations to normalize their relations, government sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the government also hopes to open vice ministerial-level negotiations also in Beijing in late November or early December after a regular cabinet ministers' meeting between Japan and South Korea in late November.

The sources said the government considers it inappropriate to start full-fledged negotiations with North Korea in view of Japan's relations with South Korea.

Japan and South Korea are scheduled to hold ministerial level talks November 26-27. A senior Foreign Ministry official said Japan will hear views of South Korea on normalization of its relations with North Korea.

Referring to North Korea's desire to hold the first session of normalization talks in Pyongyang, the official said Beijing is preferable because both countries have diplomatic missions in the Chinese capital.

The preliminary talks in Beijing are expected to be held at the bureau director-general level, Foreign Ministry sources said.

BOJ Official Terms Yen Rise 'Too Rapid'

*OW1810120890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GM
T 18 Oct 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—A Bank of Japan (BOJ) source, commenting on the recent upswing of the yen against the U.S. dollar, said Thursday evening the yen's gain of more than 1 yen to the dollar a day is "too rapid."

However, the source indicated the Japanese monetary authorities are not ready to intervene actively in the foreign exchange market to prop up the dollar's value, noting U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady has hinted the U.S. is tolerating the dollar's descent.

The BOJ source also said a stronger yen will not cause major problems for Japanese industry.

BOJ Governor Urges Bank Lending Discipline*OW1810093590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Yasushi Mieno on Thursday called for more discipline in bank lending in the wake of a scandal involving a former branch head of Sumitomo Bank, who was charged over an alleged illegal deal with stock speculators.

Speaking at an annual meeting of regional banks, Mieno said he expects Japanese banks will review their lending operations, strengthen management, and conduct more "disciplined" lending. He also stressed the importance of greater management of risk control.

The central bank governor did not refer to the scandal involving Sumitomo Bank. He urged banks to make efforts to maintain the public's trust, saying, "Banking business is based on such trust, which can only be built by constant efforts by banks themselves."

Sumitomo Bank Chairman Ichiro Isoda, who had served more than eight years in the post, resigned earlier this week to take responsibility for the incident.

On lending for investment in land and real estate, Mieno said, "If loans are made carelessly, it could eventually hit financial businesses, depending on the movements of land prices."

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, in a speech delivered by an aide, called on the bankers to make further efforts to maintain society's trust.

In reply, Osamu Hashiguchi, chairman of the Regional Banks' Association of Japan and president of Hiroshima Bank, said banks must operate in a stricter and healthier way.

The Bank of Japan (BOJ) is considering stricter monitoring of banks' business and management conditions, focusing on loans, a BOJ official said. The central bank now requires banks to submit detailed reports every three years about trading among major customers.

The new plan is likely to expand the scope of the reports to include customers who suddenly make more loans in a short period or who contract loans larger than scales of their businesses, the official said.

Turning to the economic situation, Mieno reiterated that the central bank will maintain its emphasis on controlling inflation.

Capital investment by small and medium-sized companies could be affected by rising interest rates and falling stock prices, and this could slow Japan's economic growth, the chief of the central bank said. As long as "home-made" inflation is prevented, however, there is no need to worry about the basic strength of the current economic boom diminishing, Mieno said.

Touching on the impact of rising oil prices on the Japanese economy, Mieno said it could remain smaller than that of the 1970s, when Japan was hard hit by the so-called "oil shock." He explained that the range of rises in crude oil prices has been mild, and that the yen's value at this point in the foreign currency market is gaining against the U.S. dollar.

An analyst at private think tank said that the level of 30 dollars per barrel of crude oil does not represent the same value as it did in the past.

Japan used to be dependent for 70 percent of its oil consumption on imports, but this has been reduced to 57 percent, he said. The ratio of oil import expenses to the Gross National Product (GNP) has also declined from 5.42 percent in 1980 to 1.05 percent in 1989.

Technological advancement in Japan in the means of effective energy consumption is also helping the country from being severely affected. According to a report by the Nomura Research Institute, Japan needs only one-third the quantity of oil required by South Korea and half that by the U.S. to produce goods equivalent to 500 U.S. dollars for its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Mieno's confidence on the question of oil price rises is justified by such facts, economists said.

Government To Curb Carbon Dioxide Emissions*OW1810080390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0658 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—The government decided Thursday to hold the discharge of carbon dioxides in 2000 to present levels, a government official said Thursday. Carbon dioxide emissions are a major cause of global warming, known as the greenhouse effect.

The government urged a review of the conventional socio-economic system and establishment of a new life-style that takes heed of global environment protection.

The draft action plan designed for prevention of the greenhouse effect will become official after approval by a cabinet meeting next Tuesday. The plan will be reported to the Second International Conference on Climate which opens in Geneva later this month to discuss international targets for reduction in carbon dioxide discharges.

Debates on carbon dioxide emission reduction targets featured at an international conference of environment chiefs in the Netherlands in November last year, and among the European Community nations.

Ishimatsu Kitagawa, director general of the Japanese Environment Agency, said the time has come for Japan to take the lead in international efforts to prevent the greenhouse effect.

The six-chapter draft plan calls for the government to stabilize per-capita carbon dioxide emissions by taking

every possible measure toward cutting back on the major cause of global environmental pollution. But this will not be enough to stabilize carbon dioxide output reductions in the year 2000 at the 1990 level, as a second phase to promote development of new energy sources is vital, the plan said.

The plan placed carbon dioxide ahead of methane and nitrogen suboxide as targets for emission reduction.

Carbon dioxides emitted by burning fossil fuels such as oil and coal are trapped in the atmosphere, allowing the earth's temperatures to rise abnormally and affect agriculture, with rising sea levels and floods caused by melted polar caps. Air pollutants totaling 304 million tons of carbon were produced in Japan in the year to March this year.

The 11 steps in the draft plan to lessen the carbon dioxide emissions include wider use of the cogeneration system of a single power source for generators and air-conditioning, electricity generation with waste disposal devices, development of low-pollution automobiles, and promotion of recycling.

Preservation of forests and efficient use of trade in tropical timber were proposed to absorb abnormal levels of carbon dioxides accumulated in the atmosphere, in addition to efforts to solidify the pollutant over the next decade.

Mongolia

Oil Shortage Causing 'Serious Difficulties'

OW1710130490 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] Mongolian national economy is experiencing serious difficulties owing to the shortage of oil products. As is known, the only supplier of oil products to Mongolia remains the Soviet Union, which is one of the largest exporters of oil in the world. The deficit in fuel has essentially complicated ongoing harvesting campaign in this country and the transportation activity as a whole. In order to avoid further complications, the Mongolian Government had to introduce restrictions on fuel consumption, particularly for private automobiles. However, it does not help to settle the problem completely. Thus, the government will likely to have completely stop the delivery of petrol for official cars as well as for the whole private (?part) in order to insure a reliable functioning of most necessary aspects of transport.

Byambasuren on Transition to Market Relations

OW1710131390 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] The Mongolian Government guarantees the stability of retail price by the transition to market relations. It is trying to avoid the (?Polish variant) of shock

therapy, noted Prime Minister Byambasuren in his interview published in the information bulletin *The Time*. He noted that the people of Mongolia will never experience the shortage in foodstuff, particularly in meat products. In 1990-91 it is planned to reduce by 30 percent the volume of meat delivery abroad, and the country is self-sufficient in grain crops. The country may have difficulties in fuel supply only, for the Soviet Union decreased its supply nearly twice. The Mongolian Government intends to start the transition to market from agriculture, noted the prime minister.

Byambasuren Views Economics, Social Patterns

OW1610130090 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] The new government of Mongolia has its regular sitting, giving priority to the economic and social patterns confronting the country today. Speaking there, Prime Minister Byambasuren presented deep-going analyses of the present economic difficulties. He said that in the present circumstances of democratic atmosphere in the society, we more sharply feel the drawbacks of the system of production relations that deprive the working man of the property, and the contradictions between social consciousness and property relations turn into a destructive factor.

The country returns to the severe but reasonable principle of surviving on its own means. The time of living at the expenses of foreign credits has passed, said the prime minister. Today everybody must realize that betterment of his life depends on his own efforts, too, underlined the head of the new government.

Socioeconomic Development Statistics Noted

OW1510150190 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] The government newspaper *ARDYN ERH* carries the statistics on the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development program in the first nine months of this year. As for the beginning of the year the mother animal population of the country stood at 11.4 million, and there have been safely raised 9,414 [figure as heard] young livestock. Mongolian late farmers have gathered in 233,000 tons of green crops. Mongolian industry has produced enough profit which constitutes 69.1 percent of the yearly plan. As of October the first, there have been set up in the country over 1,230 labor cooperatives, and 3.6 thousand people are engaged in individual labor. The statistics show that [words indistinct] of the efficiency of labor, the lessening of labor discipline, complications of the foreign trade market, which negatively tell on the activity of the national economy and economic growth of the country.

Army Paper Cited on Changes in Defense Ministry

*OW1610130390 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] The Army newspaper ULAAN OD informs of some organizational changes in the Ministry of Defense of Mongolia. The ministry (?colloquium) was reorganized into the minister's council, a democratic organ expressing the interest of the whole Army.

The minister's council held its first sitting, where it has defined the functions of all ministers. The defense minister of Mongolia will be responsible for working out and implementing the state and government military policies. The head of the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister will be engaged in the elaboration and correction of the national military doctrine. Thus, each and every official at the Defense Ministry will be engaged in concrete matter and wholly responsible for its implementation.

North Korea**Reportage on 'High-Level Talks' Continues****ROK Delegation Visits Sites**

*SK1710153090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1518 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—Members of the delegation of the South side to the second North-South High-Level Talks with "Prime Minister" Kang Yong-hun as chief delegate and its entourage visited the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace this afternoon.

When they arrived at the palace, school children welcomed them.

They made a round of circle rooms of the palace.

Then they appreciated a performance given by art circle members at the palace theatre.

Meanwhile, suite members and reporters accompanying the delegation of the South side were shown round Kwangbok street, Chongchun street, Chollima street and Nungna bridge.

An Pyong-su Clarifies Position

*SK1710234090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0742 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] A news conference was held on the afternoon of 17 October at the People's Palace of Culture in connection with the first day of the second round of the North-South high-level talks.

Attending the news conference were reporters from the North and South who came to cover the talks, functionaries involved in publications, and foreign correspondents.

An Pyong-su, spokesman for our side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks, spoke first at the news conference.

[Begin An Pyong-su recording] Hello, everyone. Just as you have heard, the second round of the openly held North-South high-level talks has concluded.

Since you already know what was raised in the talks, I would like to stress only a few points.

First, I would like you to bear in mind two things in our proposal.

One thing is the order of priorities in discussing the two issues which have remained fundamental points of controversy between the North and the South for nearly 20 years since the North-South talks began in the 1970's—the issue of exchange and the issue of removing the state of military confrontation. In other words, the question is which issue should be discussed first and which should be regarded as a more fundamental issue.

You should well know that this time around we have made our forward-looking position clear on this.

As you may have heard in the speech of the senior member of the South's delegation, the South still maintains exactly the same logic of dialogue, the logic of reunification, that it staked out 20 years ago. The South has once again made clear its position that humanitarian issues and the issue of exchange must be given priority and substantial issues like the military should be put on the back burner. The South side did exactly the same thing in the first round of talks.

We have come to the conclusion that the continued contention between the two sides over this issue will never lead to a settlement of the issue. It is for this reason that the North-South talks have not been able to settle other issues.

Then, what issue have we raised this time and what kind of position have we made clear? We do not, absolutely do not, mean to insist that only the issue of removing the state of political and military confrontation be discussed. We have made this clear this time around.

What does this mean? We regard removing the state of political and military confrontation as an issue of first priority, the most essential issue. Our stance, however, is that the process of discussing this issue will not, absolutely not, exclude such things as humanitarian issues and issues like the realization of exchange and cooperation. In other words, we have proposed a simultaneous discussion of these issues in parallel. Do you understand what I am saying?

Let me repeat it to make it easier for you to understand. We will put the issue of cooperation and exchange, the humanitarian issues, in line with the discussion of the issue of removing the state of political and military confrontation according to, and in response to, the level of progress in the discussion. This is the way it should be.

Herein lies the essential difference in the two sides' views as shown today. In this context, I would like you to mark well this basic position that we have made clear today.

The second thing you should remember in what we have said in our keynote speech today concerns our proposal for adopting a nonaggression declaration. This proposal has already been stated by those in authority in South Korea since the era of Pak Chong-hui. That is to say, those in authority in South Korea were the first to raise this issue. We, too, are not against this issue. We rather have insisted on doing this. We have even sent a draft of the nonaggression declaration to the South Korean National Assembly—the entire content fully explained.

To date no detailed content of the South side's proposal has been presented. The only words it has said on record is that it means to do it.

The question is: Why did we raise the issue of the nonaggression declaration this time? This, of course, is one of the fundamental issues that the North and South should settle between them. We believe that this will serve as an important foundation for establishing a common starting point which will determine the direction of the North-South talks or a common basis on which the North and South will build their talks.

As is well known, the South side has presented a draft of an eight-point basic agreement, while we have presented a three-point principle. If some expressions are rephrased, we can accept some of the contents of the South side's basic agreement when it comes to issues of principle.

Under such conditions, we can lump in one document these issues which the two sides have raised in principle, what they have raised in the first round of talks. However, how can we strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the people by constantly repeating the general principles and general directions? We should give a great deal of thought to this question.

At the first round of talks, the South side also talked about solving problems and said that cleaving only to a principle is of little significance.

Thus, we accommodated its opinions and thought it good to adopt a document with positive, progressive, and practicable significance by combining our three principles and the other side's ideas in its draft basic agreement.

The question concerning war and peace in our country is a basic issue. This question is the most acute and fundamental issue on the road to reunification. From the standpoint that confirming the basic attitude of the two sides on this question is a primary issue, we have presented a draft declaration of nonaggression.

There is no problem in the draft. We fully included in the draft what the South side had mentioned in the UN General Assembly about a declaration of nonaggression

and other contents. We do not think that there are any grounds for objecting to the draft.

We hope that you will fully understand why we have raised the question of a declaration of nonaggression. Also, we think that the two sides will surely agree on a declaration of nonaggression.

There is another thing I want to talk about in connection with today's talks.

As you have seen, today's talks have come to an end in a very strange way. When we refer to the other side, we discuss its proposals and demands only. The other side conducts an attack on us, however, with regard to central issues.

Frankly speaking, we think that the South side's attitude toward dialogue today was very reminiscent of its past attitude.

Reporters, today's talks were premiers' talks, high-level political talks, not working-level talks. Discussing the issue of the other side's news coverage and reporters is not appropriate at the talks. Bringing this issue to the talks as material to criticize the other side and talking about it are never proper at the high-level talks.

If our dialogue, which has been held with such an attitude, is taken back to past dialogues, its future is dark.

Let me add one thing. The South side has come out with the theory of recognizing substantive entities. We are suspicious of why the South side uses such vague terminology. There must be a problem in it.

I will talk about one thing in connection with the theory of recognizing substantive entities or recognizing systems.

Before the South side urges us to recognize systems, it should, first of all, revise its Constitution, which denies our system. It does not make sense to urge us to recognize systems with such a Constitution that denies the existence of the other side.

Article Three of Chapter One of the South Korean Constitution stipulates that the territory of the Republic of Korea shall comprise the entire Korean Peninsula and its adjacent islands. This means that the DPRK territory is also that of the Republic of Korea. Is this an attitude of recognizing substantive entities?

Article Four of Chapter One provides that the Republic of Korea shall establish and push ahead with a reunification policy on the basis of free democracy. What does this mean? It is identical to talking about flying its flag on top of Mt. Paektu. Can this be viewed as the remarks of those who insist on recognizing systems?

This cannot be acceptable. We should reach agreements on these problems.

Today's talks did not proceed well in the final stage, but we advanced progressive proposals, and the other side

presented its own proposals. Of course, we will sincerely study the proposals of the other side. We expect favorable agreements. We are not disappointed at the conclusion of today's talks; we expect better results. [end recording].

At the press conference, the questions of reporters were answered.

ROK's Stand at Talks Criticized

*SK1710155090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1535 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—Director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland An Pyong-su who is the spokesman of the North side's delegation called a press conference today at the People's Palace of Culture after the first-day session of the second inter-Korean high-level talks.

It was attended by many reporters of the North and the South and foreign correspondents.

An Pyong-su told the newsmen that at today's talks, our side showed a very progressive stand intended for a turning point as regards the order of priority in the discussion of the matter of exchange and the matter of removing the political and military confrontation, which has been the main controversial point between the North and the South for nearly 20 years.

An Pyong-su continued:

We proposed their simultaneous promotion. Although we regarded the matter of removing the political and military confrontation as the most essential issue of top priority, we did not exclude the humanitarian issue and other matters of realizing exchange and cooperation in this course.

In other words, it is the principle of seeking the solution of the matter of cooperation and exchange and the humanitarian issue, depending on the defusion of the political and military confrontation between the North and the South.

Today the South side, following its logic of dialogue in the 1970s, manifested the position of placing the matter of removing the political and military confrontation behind the matter of exchange and cooperation.

Noting that today we submitted a draft declaration on non-aggression, the spokesman said: We proposed it because it was necessary to have a common starting point and a common foundation for the talks, and we took into full consideration the opinion of the South side in the draft declaration.

At today's talks, the South side spoiled the atmosphere of the talks, taking issue with the news reports of the other party and the problem of journalists, an act not befitting the high-level political talks. Such attitude cast a gloom on the prospect of the dialogue.

Pointing out that the South side urged the North to recognize its system, talking about "recognition of the entities," An Pyong-su stressed that the South Korean authorities must revise, first of all, the "constitution" which denies the system of the North.

South Delegates Hosted at Dinner

*SK1710155890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1544 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—Choe Mun-son, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, gave a reception at the Oknyu Restaurant this evening for the delegation of the South side to the second North-South High-Level Talks.

Present on invitation were Chief Delegate Kang Yong-hun and the members of the South side's delegation, suite members and journalists.

On hand were head of the North side's delegation Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and the members of the delegation.

Speaking at the reception, Choe Mun-son warmly welcomed the members of the South side's delegation and its suite and, through them, extended warm greetings of the Pyongyangites to the South Korean people including Seoul citizens.

Recalling that Pyongyang with a long history of more than 1,500 years, the capital of the once renowned Koguryo dynasty, now presents itself as a new Pyongyang where an independent and creative life is in full bloom since the country was liberated on August 15, Choe Mun-son said:

We have built Pyongyang by our own efforts and wisdom without imitating others' patterns or borrowing others' strength.

We have not ceased even a moment our efforts for the reunification of the country, naming a new residential street now under construction in Naknang district, Pyongyang, Tongil (reunification) street out of the ardent desire to rid ourselves of the pains and sufferings of the one nation from its separation into the North and the South and live in a reunified country.

The day must come as early as possible when the country will be reunified so that Seoul citizens may come to Moran hill, Mt. Taesong and the bank of the river Taedong in Pyongyang and Pyongyangites go freely to Namsan hill, Changgyongwon park and the bank of the river Han in Seoul.

Choe Mun-son expressed the hope that the talks will be held successfully to live up to the expectations of the entire fellow countrymen and Pyongyangites and thus bear a fine fruit without fail.

Then, Kang Yong-hun spoke.

Noting that the reunification of the separated nation and the bisected territory is the unanimous desire and wish of the 70 million fellow countrymen, he mentioned the need to perseveringly hold a dialogue which will no longer disappoint the fellow countrymen, which will truly lessen the pains of national division and which will lay the cornerstone and build the pillar for reunification.

'Focus' of Talks Suggested

*SK1710104590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—The second round of the North-South High-Level Talks must focus discussion on eliminating political and military confrontation between the North and the South and, in particular, agree upon U.N. membership, stopping the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and releasing those who visited the North, raised by our side as pending questions for the present, so as to give joy to the fellow countrymen who are watching the talks, says NODONG SINMUN today in a by-lined article.

In the second round of the North-South High-Level Talks which is opening in Pyongyang today is of more significance as it opens at a time when the desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification is growing higher than ever before in the North, the South and overseas, the article points out, and goes on:

Not only the Korean people in the North, the South and overseas but also the world unanimously expect that the second North-South High-Level Talks will produce a fine agreement on eliminating the political and military confrontation between the North and the South and realising multi-faceted cooperation and exchanges in conformity with the ardent desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification.

Dialogue between the North and the South is needed for reunification and the task of the North-South High-Level Talks is to open the road of turning from the present state of division to reunification.

At the second round of the talks in Pyongyang, both the North and the South must sincerely discuss the matters with a patriotic stand for national reunification.

Neither peace nor reunification can be expected as long as the North and the South are facing each other with guns levelling at each other.

We sincerely hope that the second North-South High-Level Talks which is opening when the desire of the fellow countrymen in the North and the South for reunification is growing higher than ever before and the role of the authorities of the two sides is expected more than ever before, will reach an excellent agreement which accords with the aspirations of the Koreans for reunification and put spurs to the grand national march towards reunification in the '90s.

Second Day of Talks Noted

*SK1810013790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0100 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] The second-day session of the second round of North-South High-Level Talks is now being held at the Cultural Hall of the People in Pyongyang. The session was attended from our side by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK; delegates; and suite members; and from the South side by senior delegate, delegates, and suite members.

At the second-day session, which is being held in camera in accordance with an agreement of both sides, detailed discussions are being held on the proposals advanced by both sides at the first-day session.

Kim Il-song Meets South Delegates

*SK1810101690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the members of the South side's delegation led by chief delegate Kang Yong-hun, who came to Pyongyang to participate in the second inter-Korean High-Level Talks.

Present on the occasion were the members of our side's delegation led by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Kim Il-song, to begin with, cordially welcomed the members of the South side's delegation who have come to Pyongyang to participate in the second North-South High-Level Talks.

President Kim Il-song said we must accomplish the cause of national reunification in our generation without fail and hand down a reunified country to the posterity. To this end, he added, the country must be reunified through a confederation based on one state and one nation, two systems and two governments and in a peaceful way with neither side conquering the other side or being conquered.

Saying that the holding of North-South High-Level Talks is a good thing which makes it possible to look forward to the future of our nation and only when the political and military confrontation between the North and the South is removed through talks is it possible to fully realize cooperation and exchange, he manifested the hope that the North-South High-Level Talks will progress smoothly so that top-level talks might be held at an early date.

He posed for a photograph with the members of the South side's delegation.

Hints of 'Highest-Level' Talks

*SK1810093790 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 0900 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the South side's delegation attending the North-South high-level talks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received members of the South side's delegation, headed by Kang Yong-hun, who came to Pyongyang to attend the second round of North-South high-level talks.

Members of our side's delegation headed by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, also attended.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly [yolyolhi] welcomed the members of the South side's delegation who came to Pyongyang to attend the second round of North-South high-level talks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, stressing that we should hand over the reunified fatherland to future generations by achieving the cause of national reunification in our generation without fail, said that the nation's reunification should be realized through the confederal method based on one state and one people, and on two systems and two governments, and in a peaceful manner in which one side will not swallow nor be swallowed by the other.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that holding the North-South high-level talks is a good thing which allows us to look forward to the future of our people, and that cooperation and exchanges can be smoothly realized only when the state of political and military confrontation between the North and the South is removed through talks. He said that he hopes that by properly advancing the North-South high-level talks, the highest-level [choegoikup] talks can be held at an early date.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative picture with members of the South side's delegation.

Campaign To Topple South's Government Reported

*SK1410090490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0814 GMT 14 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—The South Korean opposition Democratic Party held a meeting of 70 district party chairmen on October 11 at which they vowed to launch a widespread campaign for the resignation of the present "government", according to a report.

Addressing the meeting, president of the party Yi Ki-taek held that it is the "only way of tiding over the serious crisis" to dissolve the present "National Assembly", hold elections ahead of schedule and set up a new "National Assembly" representing the will of the people.

District party chairmen in a resolution adopted at the meeting demanded that No Tae-u resign after bearing the responsibility for the illegal surveillance over civilians by the "Security Command" and tools for surveillance and intelligence against the people including the "Security Command" be dissolved, and renewed their determination to take the van in the campaign for the resignation of the present "government".

In another development members of 10 opposition organisations in Pusan including the Pusan Alliance for National Democratic Movement staged a demonstration on October 11 in protest against the surveillance over civilians by the "Security Command".

Thirteen officials of the "National Alliance for National Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon) including its permanent co-chairman Yi Chang-pok entered into an indefinite hunger strike on October 12 in protest against the surveillance over civilians by the "Security Command".

At a press conference on the hunger strike, officials of Chonminnyon charged that the "Security Command" which propped up the iron rule of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is resorting to all arbitrary practices, exercising unbridled powers in all fabrics of society in the "Six Republic" and demanded the authorities to immediately disband the "Security Command" which is encroaching upon a private life of the people.

Students Mark South's Resistance Anniversary

*SK1310134090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1106 GMT 13 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—A meeting of Pyongyang students and working people was held this afternoon to mark the 11th anniversary of the October democratic resistance of South Korean students and people.

In his report Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said the resistance was a righteous anti-imperialist, anti-fascist nation-saving resistance of the South Korean students and people for terminating the harsh colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and building a new independent and democratic society free from outside forces and fascism.

Recalling that the fierce resistance of the South Korean students and people toppled the traitor Pak Chong-hui, the chieftain of the "Yusin" dictatorship, who had been in power for 18 years, the reporter stressed: this was a shining victory won by the South Korean students and people in their anti-U.S., anti-fascist national salvation struggle.

The desire of the October democratic resistance fighters who struggled for democracy at the risk of their lives should be realised at an early date, Choe Yong-hae said, and continued:

To this end, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule be terminated.

Anyone who values national sovereignty and dignity must decisively turn out in the righteous anti-U.S. struggle for getting the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea.

The South Korean students and people must fight more staunchly to destroy the fascist one-party dictatorship, establish democratic politics, get the fascist laws scrapped and the repressive tools dismantled.

They must also fight to the end for the release of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, woman student Yim Su-kyong and other people who visited the North as messengers of reunification, patriots, democratic figures and students who called for independence and democracy of South Korea and reunification.

All the compatriots in the North, South and overseas must further develop the achievements made at the historical pan-national rally and closely unite as one under the banner of national reunification so as to accomplish the cause of the country's reunification, the supreme task of the nation, as soon as possible, the reporter stressed.

The meeting was participated in by Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and other senior officials.

Further on International Seminar on Chuche Idea

Meeting Participants Listed

*SK0810100090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0544 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—The international seminar on the chuche idea for the building of a new man-centred society opened here Sunday with a large attendance.

The seminar will more deeply prove the profound truth and invincible vitality of the chuche idea which indicates on a scientific basis the road of building a new man-centred society which embodies the independent nature of man, the cherished desire of the popular masses at the present era, and completely realising independence of man.

Present there are Shuhachi Inoue, director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea (IIJI); Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica, vice-director general of the IIJI and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea; Edmond Jouve, vice-director general of the IIJI and president of the Council of the European Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea; directors of the board of the IIJI Jorge Raso

Arasco, honorary president of Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University of Peru, Alaba Ogunsanwo, professor of Lagos University, Nigeria, Milton Burbano, professor of Central University of Ecuador, and R. J. Nunes Tenorio, professor of the Central University of Venezuela; a Nepalese chuche idea study delegation headed by Manik Lal Shrestha, director of the board of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea and professor of Tribhuvan University of Nepal; Daler Khan, vice-president of Guaid-I-Azam University of Pakistan; Anwarullah Chowdhury, dean of Dhaka University of Bangladesh; an Indian scholars delegation headed by K.C.D. Kangrade, vice-chancellor of Delhi University of India; Kofi Totobi-Quakyi, secretary of the Information of Ghana and special adviser to the head of state in charge of political affairs; Chango Machyo, acting national political commissar of the Secretariat of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda, and his party; Mbonigaba Stanislas, chief of the general affairs of the Standing Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; a delegation of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party headed by Mohamed Jama Mohamed, deputy head of the Organizational and Mobilization Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; E.S. Mush, chairman of the National Coordinating Committee of Tanzania for the Chuche Idea Study Groups; a delegation of the Cairo University of Egypt headed by its vice-president Ali Muhammad Sha'rawy; A' Boubacar Diakite, professor of Conakry University of Guinea, and his party; Benjamin Boccio la Paz, president of the Inca Garcilaso De La Vega University of Peru, and his party; Manuel Amat, president of Ancash National University of Peru; Professor Humberto Lopez, ex-president of Managua National Autonomous University of Nicaragua; Hugo Pons Duarte, vice-president of Havana University of Cuba, and his party; Grimaldo Morales, professor of Chiclayo University of Peru, and his party; Victor Pickl, director of the Public Procurators Office under the parliament of Austria, and his party; Joao Luis Costa, chief of the Carcabelos, Portugal, Group for the Study of Kimilsongism; Sigurd Shirbekk, professor of Oslo University of Norway, and his companion; Christoph Pan, professor of Innsbruck University of Austria; Helge Hilding Mansson, professor of Aalborg University of Denmark; Bernard Chantebout, professor of the Fifth University of Paris, France, and his party; and other foreign delegations and delegates.

Also present are a delegation of social scientists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan led by Pak Yong-kon, director of the board of the IIJI and chairman of the Association of Korean Social Scientists in Japan, Cho Il-min, a chief of the mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) in Pyongyang, and its member.

Participating in the seminar are Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], and other officials concerned.

Director general of the IJJI Shuhachi Inoue made an opening address at the Seminar.

Noting that it is a cherished desire of the people in the present era to build a new man-centred society embodying the independent nature of man and completely realise the independence of the popular masses, he said: The current seminar is being held in response to the desire and demand of the world progressive people for an ideal society where an independent life would come into bloom.

The *chuche* idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song and developed in depth by the dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il is a beacon which scientifically indicates the road of strictly defending the independence of man and completely realising it and an inspiring banner of the building of a new independent man-centred society toward which our era is advancing, he stressed.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made a congratulatory speech at the seminar.

Kofi Totobi Quakyi, secretary of the Information of Ghana and special adviser to the head of state in charge of political affairs, in his congratulatory speech said that the current seminar marks an important occasion not only for the Korean people but also for the world people who are linked together in the struggle for the freedom, political and economic liberation, and for the dignity of man. He added: It is of weighty significance that Korea has set an example in creating enormous material wealth for the interests of its people with their creative labour along the line of self-reliance amidst the grave crisis commonly faced by the developing countries, African countries in particular.

I expect that delegates from various countries will discuss concrete measures to apply the *chuche* idea at the current seminar.

Benjamin Boccio la Paz, president of the Inca Garcilaso De La Vega University of Peru, in his congratulatory speech said that the Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of the Korean revolution, has wisely led the construction of socialism under the unfurled banner of the *chuche* idea and turned Korea into a socialist industrial state of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence, a socialist society wanted by mankind.

Today the parties of some countries are faced with crisis and imperialists are crying over the "doom of socialism", but the WPK has continuously enhanced its role without wavering, he noted, and said: Respected Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leaders, are a lighthouse of hope for the people of the developing countries who desire socialism.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica and vice-director general of the IJJI, made a keynote report on the subject

"the *chuche* idea, a man-centred revolutionary doctrine showing the way of realizing the ideal of mankind."

Then speeches were made.

The seminar continues.

Commemoration of WPK Anniversary Continues

Foreign Delegates Named

SK1010110790 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1013 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] *Pyongyang* October 10 (KCNA)—Foreign delegations and delegates arrived here on October 9 to participate in the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

They are:

Jamaican party and Government delegate Donald Buchanan, deputy general secretary of the People's National Party of Jamaica and minister of state in charge of labour, welfare and sports;

Delegate of the Christian Democratic Party of Chile Carlos Sergio Espinoza Jara, member of the National Council of the party;

A delegation of the state of Palestine headed by Bakr A. Munim, member of the Revolutionary Council of the National Liberation Movement of Palestine;

Romesh Chandra, honorary president of the World Peace Council;

Eric Trevett, general secretary of the Central Committee of the New Communist Party of Britain;

delegate of the German Communist Party Heinz Stehr, co-chairman of the Central Committee of the party;

Jose Antonio Luna, general secretary of the coordination of the socialist Latin American;

A delegation of the Catalonia Communist party of Spain headed by Maria Pere Lizandara, general secretary of the Central Committee of the party;

A delegation of the Democratic Party of Thailand headed by Trairong Suwankiri, deputy general secretary of the party and deputy minister of interior;

Delegate of the Liberal Bolivia Movement Edgar Camacho Omiste, member of the Political Committee of the movement;

delegate of the Party of the Communists in the Netherlands Nico Vurkevisser, member of the Political Bureau and international secretary of the Central Committee of the Party;

Alfredo Filomeno, general secretary of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru;

A delegation of the National Party of Thailand headed by Sa-Ard Piyavan, first deputy leader of the party and president of the League of Foundations of Thailand;

A delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand headed by Sawas Bunturug Sok, advisor to the deputy leader of the party;

A delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru headed by Carlos Roca, member of the National Executive Committee of the alliance;

Delegate of the Socialist Party of Cyprus Antonis Papanitiou, member of the Political Bureau of the party;

Delegate of the Communist Party of France Marie George Buffet, member of the Central Committee of the party;

Guyanese party and Government delegate Muntaz Majeed, member of the Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and chairman of the General Council of the party;

Delegate of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (Party) of Grenada Carlton Briggs, member of the Executive Committee of the party;

Delegate of the Nepali Congress (Party) Indradev Singh, member of the Central Executive Committee of the party;

Delegate of the February 18 Movement of Trinidad and Tobago Joselin Greenidge, executive member of the movement;

Delegate of the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People Anton's Krisostomou, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party;

A delegation of the General People's Congress of Yemen headed by Yahya Muhammad Al Mutawakil, member of the General Committee of the congress;

Delegate of the National Democratic Party of Egypt Fathi Mohammad Ali, member of the Secretariat of the party;

Delegate of the Democratic Labour Party of Barbados David Comissiong, chairman of the Clement Payne Cultural Movement of the party;

Delegate of the Britannic Communist Party John Haylett, director of the international department of the Central Committee of the party;

Yoshinori Yasui, ex-chairman of the Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party, and his companion;

Delegate of the parliament of the Republic of Peru Wilfredo Alvarez Valer, first vice-president of the Senate of Peru;

A delegation of the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions headed by its Vice-Chairman El Sayyid Rashed;

A delegation of the General Federation of Private Labour Unions of Japan headed by Yoneharu Yoshihara, advisor to the central headquarters of the federation;

A delegation of the All-Japan Harbour Workers' Union headed by its Vice-Chairman Tetsuya Sakano;

A delegation of the Osaka, Japan, Sohyo Centre headed by its Chairman Shiro Shimoichi;

Delegate of the Socialist Working Youth of Germany Manfred Krompass;

Delegate of the Movement of Communist Youth of France Lefebre Joel Andre Emile, member of the National Council of the movement;

Delegate of the St. Vincent National Youth Council Tyrone Slater, member of the council;

Jose Miguel Cespedes Alos, general secretary of the Collective of Communist Youth of Spain;

A delegation of the Japan Committee for Realizing the Youth and Students' Festival of Peace and Friendship headed by Mashihiko Sugimura, general secretary of the committee;

Charles Dorner, secretary general of the Luxembourg-Korea friendship association;

Terrel Thomas, chairman of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People;

Andre Aubry, vice-chairman of the International Liaison Committee for Peace and Reunification of Korea and vice-chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association;

Pekka Leppanen, chairman of the Finland-Korea Association;

Delegate of the Luxembourg Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Robert Medernach, vice-chairman of the committee;

A delegation of the Finland Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification headed by its Secretary General Anna-Liisa Jokinen;

Walter Bipat, chairman of the Guyanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification;

A delegation of Sri Nakharinwirot University of Thailand headed by its President Chatri Muengnapho;

Dario Arizmendi, director of the Colombian Paper EL MUNDO, and his party;

Albaro Monge Umana, director of the Argentina International Marine Company;

A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by Xi Hongfu, deputy director of the international department of the federation.

Daily Marks WPK Anniversary

*SK1510004890 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 0028 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[NODONG SINMUN 10 October editorial: "Let Us Continue To Vigorously Advance Along the Single Road of Socialism Under the Leadership of the Party"]

[Text] Today marks the 45th anniversary of our party's declaration of its founding to the world.

Today our party is leading the fate of the fatherland and the people to the single path of victory firmly at the center of the revolutionary movement, and our people's trust in the party is growing higher than ever before.

When a new turn is being effected in developing the party and the revolution, we significantly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party, upholding the great founder of the party and the tested leader [yongdoja].

All party members and workers are overflowing with the boundless pride and joy of dynamically marching along the road of socialism under the leadership of the great party and with a firm resolve to make shine our party's history embroidered with victory and glory.

Our party, the headquarters of the Korean revolution and the organizer and guide of all victories of our people, is a new-type party of the working class, a church-oriented revolutionary party.

The great leader has taught: The Workers Party of Korea is a party guided by the church idea and a party which struggles to realize the church cause.

There is no more vital problem to the popular working masses, including the working class, than to build an invincible party and enhance its leadership.

The fate of the country and the nation and the future of the socialist cause entirely depend on the power of the party and its leadership role.

The cause of building the party of the working class has been most brilliantly put into practice in our country. Our party, which was founded on the basis of the church idea, has conducted its construction and activities on the basis of church-oriented ideological theories and methods and has successfully realized the program for imbuing the entire society with the church idea.

The characteristics and greatness of our party stem from the fact that it adopts the church idea as its guiding idea.

Though our party was founded 45 years ago, its history goes back some 60 years. The historical root of our party was secured in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

With the conception of forming a vanguard organization of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song early founded the Down-with-Imperialism Union, formed the first party organization, expanded it, firmly laid an organizational and ideological basis for founding the party, and created an immortal revolutionary tradition. On the basis of this, he brilliantly realized the cause of founding our party without delay after liberation.

The founding of the WPK was a historic event which brought about a drastic change in the social and political life of our people and the development of our revolution. As a result of the founding of the party, our people were able to triumphantly advance the revolution and construction with their powerful militant headquarters, and the era of the Workers' Party, the most glorious era in our national history, came to be unfolded.

All victories and successes in our revolution and the bright future of the fatherland and the nation are linked to the founding of our party.

Over the past 45 years since its founding, our party has traversed along the path of proud victory and glory and has attained great immortal achievements before history and mankind.

By performing two-stage social revolutions and accelerating the socialist construction while tiding over piled-up difficulties and ordeals, our party has turned our country into a wealthy and powerful socialist country and has unfolded an era of national prosperity.

Under the leadership of the party, our party honorably defended the fatherland and the revolutionary gains from the U.S. imperialists' invasion and has resolutely safeguarded the banner of the revolution, smashing the antisocialist maneuvers of the imperialists.

By staunchly fighting with the resolute revolutionary spirit of principle and the anti-imperialist stand of independence, our party has greatly contributed to the cause of national reunification and the international cause of the working class.

Thanks to the existence of our party, the status of the fatherland has been incomparably exalted and the dignity and honor of the nation has been made shine all over the world.

Through the activities of our party which brilliantly performed the grand task of national liberation and class emancipation in a short period of history, the task of human emancipation has been discharged, constant achievements in the nature-remaking, social remodeling, and human-reforming areas has been attained, and the road of the revolution of liberating the colonial nation, the correct short cut to socialism, and the victorious path of building a new superior socialist life and communism have been pioneered.

Indeed, the history of our party is a great history in which imperishable achievements and shining examples

in the struggle to build a revolutionary party and socialism have been created.

The reason why the history of our party is great and shining, above all, lies in that it is a history in which the party has conducted its revolutionary activities in an independent and creative manner.

At the present times when revolutionary tasks have changed and the situation and conditions have been altered, the party cannot correctly lead the revolution unless it acts independently and creatively and newly develops and embodies revolutionary theories.

Chuche is a way to the victory of the revolution—dogmatism and flunkeyism lead to the way of ruin.

Chuche is a basic cornerstone of our party's activities. Since the first day of its founding, our party has correctly solved all theoretical and practical problems in the revolution and construction with an independent and creative stand. Originally mapping out all lines and policies in conformity with the demands of our country's realities and implementing them relying on our people's strength are the consistent principle of our party.

There is nothing that is not independent and creative in our party's lines and activities. Because it has not entirely adopted the general principle of the working class' revolutionary idea and others' experiences, but has creatively applied them to the concrete realities of the country and has constantly developed revolutionary theories according to the demands of the developing reality, its theories and leadership have always been correct and have yielded shining results.

In the course of laying down original ideas and lines and implementing them, our party has presented extraordinarily profound and rich ideological theories.

The justness and vitality of all ideological theories and lines of our party, ranging from the general lines of socialist and communist construction on strengthening the people's power and carrying out the three revolutions to the Chongsan-ri spirit and method and the Taean work system, have been clearly verified through practice.

The treasure of the working class' revolutionary ideas has been further enriched by the chuche ideological theories which our party have presented through its ideological inquiry and discovery. As a result, all types of antisocialist ideological trends have been overcome and the revolutionary truth of socialist theories have been defended.

The ideological theory of our party, an encyclopedic and consummated theory on the revolution and construction, is the most precious wealth among all the assets for consummating the socialist and communist cause.

The course of establishing chuche is precisely a process of embodying the chuche idea.

Since our party has strengthened the main force of the revolution and has given full play to its might, the revolution and construction have been vigorously pushed ahead in our own way, and independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-defense in national defense have been firmly realized.

Without the chuche-oriented leadership of our party, our people could not have steadily advanced along the straight road of socialism in the whirlwind of history, which would decide the fate of the revolution, and would not have built an independent socialist country where chuche is established.

Regarding an independent principle and stand conforming to the principle of the revolutionary movement and the demands of the times as the life of the Korean revolution, we will firmly defend them whatever situation may be created and whatever circumstances may face us in the future.

Another reason why our party's history is great and shining lies in its grand reforms and creation for socialism.

Socialism accompanies the most serious change in the history of mankind. On account of the unique nature of our history and of the development of the revolution, our party's struggle for socialism has inevitably performed difficult and complicated tasks different from those of others.

After liberation, the economic foundation of our country was very weak and, even worse, it was destroyed by the war.

Building socialism on poor land while defeating the constant maneuvers of aggression and disturbance by the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of global imperialism who occupied half the country, was not easy.

Our party had to pioneer the unprecedented path of socialist construction shouldered with many burdens. Under the party's leadership, our party has surmounted countless grim ordeals and has shed blood and sweat in the struggle for socialism. Thus, the socialism of Korea, which was most successfully built under unprecedentedly arduous and complicated circumstances, has emerged.

The serious social reform of ultimately eradicating the worn-out exploitation system and establishing a new socialist system in our country was smoothly carried out in a short period, the miserable ruins of the war were cleared away in a couple of years, and the historic task of socialist industrialization was brilliantly discharged in just 14 years. These are epoch-making miracles in the revolution and construction, which our party's leadership brought about, and stories of heroic epics.

All changes our party effected are socialist reforms and creations, and the prosperity in the era of the Workers Party of Korea is socialist prosperity.

The popular working masses have longed for their idealistic society generation after generation, a society which conforms to the intrinsic nature of human beings and in which an independent and creative life blossoms.

The unique socialism our party has built is precisely this idealistic society.

Our country's socialism is man-centered, the embodiment of the *chuche* idea. The source of our socialism's vitality and superiority lies in that it finely embodies the intrinsic nature of men with the spirit of independence, creativity, the nature of consciousness, and collective demands.

Under our socialism, which helps us think of everything in a man-centered manner and makes everything serve man, all workers lead a sound and equal material life, a rich and lofty cultural life, and the most precious political life as the masters of the state and society.

Our people take endless pride in and are attached to their socialist life and an independent, creative, and collective life conforming to the intrinsic demands of social men and socialist ideology. They also devote everything to fighting to provide their descendants with a better life.

Our socialism has unshakably taken root in the hearts of our people and in this land. The political, economic, cultural and other social sectors have brought it to blossom.

The political and cultural system, grand creations which our people have erected across the country under the party's leadership, are rare great monuments in which we can take pride throughout the world, and which will never, ever be inferior.

Looking back upon the long national history, there has never been such an age as the era of the Worker's Party, in which our nation has actively contributed to progress in history and mankind and has done marvelous things.

The construction of a *chuche*-oriented socialism is a shining achievement among what our party has done for the fatherland, the nation, the times, and mankind.

The *chuche*-oriented socialism, which our people chose and built for themselves under the party's leadership, has permanent vitality, and its attraction and leading role will be greater as history advances.

Along with socialist construction, our party has steadily staged the struggle for national reunification.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is the long-cherished great desire and supreme task of our nation. Only when they have realized national reunification can our people be extricated from misery and suffering caused by national division, establish national sovereignty on a nationwide scope, and the entire nation advance along the path of progress and prosperity.

Since the first day of the division of the country, our party has put forward the policy of reunifying the fatherland in an independent and peaceful manner on a democratic principle, many reasonable proposals, and have steadily made efforts to realize them.

In this course, the three-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity has become a joint national program for reunification, and the reunification movement has been turned into a nationwide movement.

The noble patriotic spirit and great achievements our people have displayed and attained to realize the sacred cause of national reunification will be highly evaluated in the name of a reunified fatherland and all fellow countrymen.

The path our party has trod is more proud and shining because the leader, the party, and the masses have advanced and have won victory in a single-hearted unity.

The unity and cohesion of the party and the unity of the party and the people are the source of the might of the revolutionary party and people.

There is nothing more precious than unity in the struggle of the popular masses for independence. The creation of a fine example of single-hearted unity between the party and the popular masses with the leader at the center is what our party can take pride in more than anything.

Since they began to march under the banner of the *chuche* idea while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have created a new history of pioneering a triumphant road in unity.

The shining tradition of blood unity among the leader, the party, and the masses—which was established in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—has been constantly consolidated and developed as the revolution has advanced.

Our single-hearted unity is unity and cohesion in ideological will with the respected and beloved leader and the party center at the center and based on the *chuche* idea.

Endlessly trusting and following their party and leader and thoroughly defending and implementing the leader's idea are the personified traits of our people.

Our society, in which all party members and people are firmly united in ideological will with revolutionary obligation and comradeship, is becoming a vital social and political organic body which overflows with a vigorous ethos and boundless strength.

The party and the leader trust the people and bestow all types of love and concern on them; the people completely entrust their leader with their fate and uphold the leadership of the party and the leader with loyalty. This single-hearted unity displays limitless power.

Our party has been able to victoriously advance the revolution and construction, breaking through the grim ordeals of the times and history. A key to this lies in nothing but unity.

Through history, our party has confirmed the truth that whatever adverse situation may befall it, and though the enemy perpetrates outrageous threats and blackmail, the party, which has taken its root deep among the popular masses and has achieved unity with them, can unyieldingly fight and win victory.

Having suffered from the bitter pain of countryless slaves due to division, and having displayed an ever-victorious honor thanks to a great unity, our people will defend the single-hearted unity of the entire society, the most precious gain, with their lives and strengthen and develop it generation after generation.

Amid the storms of the revolution, in which it has hacked through a long and arduous road, the WPK has been strengthened into a party of invincible ranks.

Our party has been disciplined and tested and has attained rich experiences in the course of waging an armed struggle, of building the economy, fighting against factionalists, struggling against all types of opportunistic ideological trends, fighting against the domestic class enemy, and struggling against the foreign imperialist aggressors.

Today our party is developing into a seasoned one which leads the revolution and construction to victory with rich fighting experiences and correct lines, strategies, and tactics, and into a promising party which confidently expedites the resplendent future with farsighted ambition and ideals.

The reason the WPK has today become an authoritative and dignified revolutionary party with an invincible might and tested leadership lies in that it upholds the great leader [yongdoja] at its top.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, an outstanding ideological theoretician and politician, formed a new-type revolutionary party conforming to the demands of a new historical era and has led it to the single path of victory and glory.

Our party is firmly managed by the revolutionaries who have grown up in the bosom of the great leader, is purely succeeding the blood line of chuche which was provided by the leader, and is embodying the theory and principle of the chuche-oriented party construction which the leader had elucidated.

We don't know of a leader greater than the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who personally fought his way through the life-and-death crisis to provide the root of the party. Based on this for the first time in history, he founded a chuche-oriented party and strengthened and developed this party so it is possible to complete the revolutionary cause to the end.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly enhancing the cause of the founding of the chuche-oriented party, is further strengthening the party under the slogan of "converting the whole party to the chuche ideology," and has led the party's leadership to thoroughly embody the revolution and construction.

As a result, the chuche ideological system of the whole party was firmly established, the party's cohesion and unity and the blood ties between the party and the masses were further strengthened, and the party's leadership was thoroughly guaranteed in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Our party's lofty honor as the most mature and vigorous party is linked with the greatness of the leader [yongdoja]. Here, where we are highly upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and moving toward the leadership of the party Central Committee, lies the invincible might of our party, the fundamental source of all victories, the high dignity, and a great future.

Our revolution is not over yet, and we are faced with a heavy and glorious duty of completing the cause of the chuche-oriented revolution under the banner of the party.

We must deeply possess the lofty mission and responsibility facing time and history, strengthen our party, and under that leadership, further vigorously accelerate the socialist and communist construction. There is no task more important for us today.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the WPK Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee has taught: Strengthening the party and enhancing its leadership role is a decisive element in the victory of the revolution, and this is a stark truth which is proven in the history of the international communist movement and the workers' movement.

Our party is a great guide which wholly takes responsibility and leads our revolution, fatherland, and people to the single road of victory.

Where there is a sound, strong, and mighty party, there exists a prosperous fatherland and people and a revolution that presses hard on the heels of the enemy. This is a summation of the historic struggle and experience of the people carrying out the revolution.

According to the practical demand of the revolution and construction, which is being intensified, and the duty of our party, which will become heavier as it faces the future, we must further strengthen the party in an organizational and ideological way and enhance its leadership role.

What is most important in strengthening the party and enhancing its leadership role is for all the party members and workers to resolutely fight for the victory of the revolution with a clear position and point of view of the party and the leader.

The reason our party, people, and the nation are possessed with high dignity and are displaying honor throughout the whole world is because they are highly upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and receiving his leadership.

To successfully pioneer the fate of the revolution and nation, we must highly display the absolute and unconditional loyalty toward the leader.

A precise and thorough view of the revolutionary leader that our party members and workers must possess should be that of possessing the correct opinion and viewpoint of making it absolute that the leader is the supreme brain of the popular masses and center of unity, and that the position and attitude of truly upholding the leader must be possessed with revolutionary faith and integrity.

Only when the tradition of the Korean communist revolution—in which the leader of the revolution has been loyally upheld—is defended and made to shine, can our party be strengthened and developed into a revolution party which never stops (?progressing), under whatever difficult and complicated circumstances, and can the *chuche* revolutionary cause be steadily inherited.

The greatness of our party and a fundamental guarantee for the victory of the socialist cause lie in holding the high status of being the leading political organization and in firmly realizing leadership toward the entire society.

All fields and units should unconditionally and thoroughly implement the lines, decisions, and directives of the party and firmly establish a revolutionary discipline in which they work in one united body according to the party's intention.

With the pride of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great party, our aged revolutionaries, old party members, young functionaries, and new-generation party members should more solidly build the party and pool their strength in thoroughly embodying the party's leadership.

The WPK is a party which serves the people. Its constitution with the popular masses as a single body is a method of its existence. The slogan "serving the people," which the party center presented, is a banner our party functionaries should uphold forever.

As demanded by the slogan, all functionaries should make it a rule to always go deep among the masses, to learn something from them, share weals and woes with them, and should faithfully serve the people, thus solidifying the unity of the party and the masses as firmly as rock.

It is important for all party members and workers to arm themselves with our party's *chuche* idea and revolutionary tradition and defend them in strengthening the party and accelerating socialist and communist construction under its leadership.

Our party's *chuche* idea and revolutionary tradition are revolutionary assets which enable our people to continue the revolutionary cause without losing *chuche* in whatever storms.

The *chuche* idea and the revolutionary tradition comprehensively contain principles and methods for solving all problems in the building of the party, the revolution, construction in an independent manner, and for nurturing all social members into genuine *chuche*-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Realities demand we arm ourselves more thoroughly than ever with the *chuche* idea and the revolutionary tradition and resolutely defend and implement them. All party members and workers should constantly intensify their study of the great leader's classics, including the work "Let Us Give Full Play to the Superiority of Our Country's Socialism," and the party's works, such as "On the *Chuche* Idea" and "Several Problems in Education in the *Chuche* Idea," thus deeply grasping the principles of the *chuche* idea and cherishing its greatness and originality as their faith.

Along with this, they should firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary tradition of our party and actively follow, learn, and embody the noble revolutionary spirit, faith in sure victory, and revolutionary optimism of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who devoted their youth and lives to defending and implementing the leader's idea and lines while upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader [*yong-doja*] of the revolution, an intimate comrade, and a benevolent parent and entrusting the leader with their destinies. Only then can they firmly defend the *chuche*-oriented nature of our party and the revolution and fully display the honor of the *chuche* fatherland.

Our party's cause, which began from the revolutionary struggle for national and social class liberation, is to be consummated through the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

We should firmly adhere to our party's lines of the three revolutions and continue to powerfully push ahead with the march to effect great revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction.

With the firm faith and invincible fighting spirit that, once the determination of the party has been made they will implement it without fail, all fields of the national economy should attain greater upsurges in production, creating miracles and reforms every day—in every combat site—to erect monumental creations.

With firm faith and confidence in socialism, in particular, they should give full play to the superiority of our country's socialism, thus displaying the justness and invincibility of our party's cause.

Upholding our party's policy of independent national reunification, we will continue to staunchly struggle to reconnect the severed artery of the nation. By embodying

the idea of independence, peace, and friendship, we will also achieve unity with the progressive people of the world, thus expediting the victory of socialism and the anti-imperialist cause of independence.

The future of our party, which has embroidered the long path of the struggle with victories and exploits while steering the Korean revolution, is more resplendent.

Our party, which struggles for just causes under the banner of the *chuche* idea, is ever-victorious in the future.

Let all of us vigorously advance under the banner of the *chuche* idea and the banner of socialism in firm unity around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thus achieving the complete victory of socialism and national reunification and expediting the ultimate victory of the *chuche* revolutionary cause.

Long live the 45th anniversary of the founding of the glorious WPK!

U.S. Communist Party Greet WPK

SK1610125890 *Pyongyang Domestic Service*
in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a message of greetings from the National Committee of the American Communist Party on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

The message is as follows:

Pyongyang
The WPK Central Committee
Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK, the National Committee of the American Communist Party extends warmest comradely greetings to you.

Your country was reduced to a wasteland by the war perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people. However, a socialist society which is carrying out the revolution was built in your country under the leadership of the WPK.

The living standard of the Korean people has been gradually enhanced. Over the past 45 years, your party demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system which helped to excellently and nobly resolve such problems as exploitation, oppression, poverty, and starvation, through socialist construction.

The DPRK is struggling for peace and to resolve global questions in a peaceful manner. The numerous proposals put forward by your party for relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula are realistic measures for providing circumstances for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The struggle, which is being carried out in the United States to force the U.S. troops numbering 43,000, nuclear weapons numbering more than 1,000, and military bases to withdraw from South Korea, is part of the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification.

Under the leadership of the WPK, the DPRK has become a symbol of social and cultural progress.

Dear Comrades: We wish you greater success in the work of developing social and economic welfare of the Korean people. We extend warmest comradely greetings.

The National Committee
The American Communist Party
[Lated] October 1990, New York

* Kim Chong-il's Guidance on Metal Industry

902C0324 *Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON*
in Korean 19 Aug 90 p 2

[Article by Chu Pom-song: "Commemorate With Shining Achievements the Day the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Gave On-the-Spot Guidance"]

[Text] Musan Mine Is the Lifeline of the Metal Industry

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, attaching great importance to the country's steel production, set forth the task to convert Musan Mining Complex into a large-scale modern base for the production of iron ore concentrate by increasing its annual capacity to 10 million tons as an immediate goal and ultimately to 15 million tons as a long-range goal.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is exerting every effort to bring the great ideas of the great leader into full bloom, revisited Cholsanbong on 19 August 1988 in order to remodel Musan Mining Complex into a large base for the production of iron ore concentrate as desired by the fatherly leader.

The dear leader pointed out as follows: "For the purpose of developing the extractive industry, the party is currently pursuing the task of decisively raising the mechanization level of this industry by vigorously pushing forward the technological revolution. In order to upgrade the extractive industry, we need to accelerate the technological revolution so that we may ensure a smooth supply of high-capacity mining facilities and various transportation equipment suitable to the geological conditions of our country."

Cholsanbong is situated in the northernmost corner of our country, rising 1,000 and several hundreds of meters above the sea level.

When the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited Cholsanbong by negotiating the long rugged mountain path and braving the heat of August, we, the functionaries and young miners of Musan Mining Complex, were so moved that we were unable to suppress the emotions welling up in us.

How eagerly we had longed to see the dear leader again!

The functionaries and miners, who were honored by the dear leader's third visit to their mine which bears the indelible footsteps of the great leader, recalled with deep emotion the noble image of the dear leader visiting this Cholsanbong 4 years before.

The 16th of May 1984—it was indeed a memorable day on which Marshall Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, left for a visit to a far away country

On this historic day the dear leader visited Cholsanbong, a reliable iron ore production base, straight after he had sent the great leader off on his overseas tour.

Looking around the multilayered drilling cites, the dear leader, saying that Musan Mining Complex is a large mine dwarfing all other mines and is a treasure of the country, laid down a clear direction and means for normalizing the iron ore concentrate output at a high level not only by increasing the ore drilling and dressing capacities and carrying out preliminary construction work and blasting in advance but also by increasing the ore hauling capacity and taking various other measures.

While on the train after completing his long on-the-spot guidance tour of Musan Mining Complex, the dear leader stressed the need for its miners to strive to produce more ore while enjoying a more modern, cultured life.

In his instructions given during his on-the-spot guidance tour of 16 May, 1984, the dear leader provided a programmatic guiding principle illuminating the road ahead for Musan Mining Complex, and reflected in this guiding principle was his faith that the Musan Mining Complex would take the lead in the struggle to adorn the overseas trip of the great leader with brilliant labor results.

Cherishing deep in their hearts the lofty faith and love the dear leader showed on that day, the miners of the Musan Mining Complex were endeavoring each day to create a new history of great change, and in the midst of this endeavor they met the dear leader once again in Cholsanbong. Their joy and happiness at seeing him again were beyond expression.

Looking around the drilling cites spread out in Cholsanbong, the dear leader was pleased to note that the drilling sites were wider and there were more rotary drilling machines and large-trucks than he saw during his last visit in 1984.

He praised the technicians and miners of this complex when he examined the more durable large-size truck tires and the explosives for mining use which they had invented by practicing the spirit of doing things in our own way, with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader.

The dear leader—who always illuminates a brilliant prospect for the development of the people's economy with matchless acumen and scientific insights and cuts

the road standing in the van—fervently stressed that Musan Mine is the lifeline of our metal industry, saying that the economic strength of our country originates in the Musan Mining Complex here and that the economic construction of the country begins right here.

The Musan Mining Complex is the lifeline of our metal industry—reflected in these meaningful words of the dear leader is his determination to develop the nation's economy by using ores of Cholsanbong so that we can unreservedly demonstrate to the whole world the strength of our country, the fatherland of chuche, and the invincible might of our people who are united wholeheartedly around the party and the leader and ultimately fulfill the chuche revolutionary cause.

The dear leader, who illumined the way to extract iron ore hidden underground in Musan Mine as much as possible, emphasized the need to invest state funds in this mine in a bold and daring manner and showed profound consideration in seeing that the latest rotary drilling machines and hundreds of large-size trucks were delivered to this mine.

The dear leader then said that a powerful construction force should arrive quickly as he had instructed before, in order to accelerate to the fullest possible extent the construction of underground tunnels stretching several thousand meters.

This was the kind of bold determination and blueprint which could be presented by no one but the dear leader, whose strategy is to untie a central knot and move on to drive forward the overall economy more vigorously.

The dear leader set forth a number of militant tasks necessary to create a capacity of 15 million tons of iron ore concentrate. They include these tasks: the task to prepare a smooth plateau of drilling sites by continuing to give priority to stripping operations; the task to make the existing old equipment prove its worth by better servicing and maintaining it until it was replaced by a delivery of new modern equipment and; the task to carry out a more vigorous prospecting operation by bringing in prospecting machines capable of exploring thousands meters deep; and the task to keep the maintenance and power base in good condition and increase the production of parts so that the modern equipment can be operated at its full capacity.

During his visit on that day, the dear leader showed concrete ways to effect major innovations in ore production by giving play to the ideology of the miners, saying that when their ideology was set in motion, there would be nothing that could not be accomplished.

The dear leader minutely checked the work and lives of a driver and his two sons who are also drivers, and said that it was a good thing that they were still working well, and stressed strongly that the Musan miners should carry out their assigned tasks well in a responsible manner, with devotion to their jobs.

The dear leader bestowed a political faith upon the Musan miners, the faith so precious as to be irreplaceable, and showed his warm kindness by instructing that a new winch car be put in service to solve the commuting problem for the miners here, that silicate brick homes be built for them so that they could enjoy a more modern, cultured life, and that vegetables, meat, eggs, and other supplementary foodstuffs be supplied more abundantly.

Indeed the dear leader's on-the-spot guidance of 19 August 1988 was the historical on-the-spot guidance which marked an epochal event in the history of development of the Musan Mining Complex and the great love which the Musan miners should carry down from generation to generation.

The dear leader, regarding ore production at the Musan Mining Complex as the lifeline of the nation's metal industry and as the first opening in the development of our national economy, spared no effort for ore production, and Musan was the first iron mine he had ever visited.

Thanks to the sagacious leadership and loving hand of the dear leader, who frequented Cholsanbong situated in the northernmost corner ushering in a new history of transformation, the whole land of Musan was seething with the impressive general forward movement of the 1980's with the first largest contingent of mechanization workers ever at work there.

From then on the latest models of rotary drilling and prospecting machines, large trucks, and other gifts and rolling stocks arrived here and one after another and were put in operation, and they began to prove their amazing value.

The Musan miners launched into production as one as if they were going to move all ores of Cholsanbong at one stroke, feeling surging emotions at the infinitely profound benevolent affection of the dear leader and embracing the gift of machines and equipment sent from him with a renewed determination of loyalty.

They set themselves the goal of boosting the daily average ore output 1.6 times, and after normalizing the output at that rate, raised their goal to increase the output 1.8 times and mounted an assault to fulfill the new goal.

In the middle of this assault, the dear leader sent a gift bearing his gratitude and good wishes to the miners of Musan Mining Complex on 19 July 1989. It is beyond expression to describe how the Musan miners were deeply moved at this benevolence once again bestowed upon them.

It was on 21 December 1989 when the decade of the 1980's was nearing the end.

The dear leader, who always remembers the workers of Musan, gave them prominence so that they might produce miracles and exploits in the 1990's and brilliantly

adorn the new decade of hope and struggle by standing at the head of the people of the country.

On that day the dear leader, saying that the Musan Mine is the lifeline of the metal industry, took measures to have the whole party, the whole country, and all the people give political, labor, and material assistance to the Musan Mine and have the whole country give support to it—for instance, on the part of workers organizations by organizing socialist emulation drives, in the public health sector by sending a medical service corps, in the commercial and catering sector by sending service groups, and in related factories and enterprises by sending economic agitation groups.

As a result, the workers and youth of Musan Mining Complex came to stand in the van of great revolutionary upsurge, noisily blasting explosives at Cholsanbong from the first days of the 1990's.

Upholding the great leader's New Year's message this year and the decision of the 17th Plenum of the Sixth WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee, the Musan miners set this year's goal for iron ore concentrate output at 2.2 times the actual output of 1989 and have been energetically dashing forward toward this goal, with the same spirit and vigor that they displayed in the days of the great chollima upsurge.

Cherishing national pride in making revolution by loftily attending the dear leader, they are determined to adorn the decade of hope, the decade of struggle, with iron ore production....

There are innumerable examples of the benevolent affection of the dear leader, who is bringing the great visions of the great leader into bloom and who is leading the Musan miners along the one road of victory with his great leadership and noble love.

The dear leader brightly illuminated the road ahead for Musan Mining Complex in each period and at each stage of the revolution and has helped consolidate its material and technological foundations. Again this year he has shown his affectionate consideration by sending rotary drilling machines to this mine as a gift.

With the same love and benevolence with which the great leader early on named the first excavators manufactured in our country as "Changbaek" and sent them to the Musan Mine, the dear leader named the rotary drilling machines built by the workers of Nagwon as "August 19th, Youth" and sent them to the Musan miners as a gift.

Thanks to the sagacious leadership of the dear leader and under his benevolent care, the ore extracting, transporting, and dressing facilities of the Musan Mining Complex have been modernized or replaced by large ones, and the complex has come to boast its commanding appearance as a large iron ore concentrate production base and as the lifeline for the development of the country's metal industry.

As shown by the forest of modern rotary drilling machines, excavators, and large truck convoys rising high above the drilling plateaus on Cholsanbong 1,000 and several hundred meters above the sea level, the Musan Mining Complex is ever renewing its commanding appearance as a large base for the production of iron ore concentrate. It looks fine today, but under the wise leadership and constant affection of the dear leader, it will change still more beyond recognition.

Kim Sends Birthday Message to Albania's Alia

*SK1710110490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1050 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on his 63rd birthday.

The message wishes him great success in his work for defending the country's freedom and independence and building a rich and powerful Albania.

It expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the two peoples will further develop.

Kim Il-song Sends Condolence Message to Mubarak

*SK1510064790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0602 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on October 14 sent a message of condolence to Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the death of Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The message expressed deep condolences to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and, through him, to the Egyptian Government and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Top Leaders Awarded Supreme Order of Peru

*SK1510062190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0546
GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru decided to award the great order "Condor de Chavin", the supreme order of the alliance, to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The awarding ceremony was held here Sunday.

Present there were Yi Chong-ok, vice-president, Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other officials concerned.

The order awarded to President Kim Il-song was conveyed to Vice-President Yi Chong-ok by Carlos Roca, member of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, on a visit to Korea.

[Pyongyang KCNA in English 0548 GMT 15 October reported that the same award was presented to Kim Chong-il at this ceremony. His award was also conveyed to Yi Chong-ok.]

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Peru's Fujimori

*SK1710051790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0416 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Alberto Fujimori, president of the Republic of Peru.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by general secretary of the "Cambio 90" [Change 90] movement of Peru Andres Reggiardo Sayan on a visit to Korea.

President Hoyte of Guyana Sends Gifts to Leaders

*SK1610113690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1110 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a gift from H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

It was conveyed to an official concerned by Muntaz Majeed, member of the Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and chairman of the General Council of the Party, on a visit to Korea.

[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 16 Oct reported that Kim Chong-il also received a gift which "was conveyed to an official concerned by Muntaz Majeed."]

Leaders Receive Gifts From Zambian Party

*SK1610054590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0431 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the United National Independence Party of Zambia.

The gift was conveyed to Vice-President Pak Song-chol by A. G. Zulu, secretary general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, on a visit to Korea.

[Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 16 Oct 90 reported that "Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the United National Independence Party of Zambia...the gift was handed to Vice President Pak Song-chol by A.G. Zulu.]

Ethiopian Delegation Presents Gift to Kim Chong-il

*SK1210133090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1119 GMT 12 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, who is leading the Ethiopian delegation.

Leaders Receive Gifts From Mauritius' Jugnauth

*SK1610111490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107
GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a gift from Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius.

It was conveyed to an official concerned by Showkutally Soodhun, vice-chairman of the Mauritius Socialist Movement and deputy minister at the Prime Minister's Office, on a visit to Korea.

[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 16 October reported that "Kim Chong-il received a gift from Aneerood Jugnauth...it was conveyed to an official concerned by Showkutally Soodhun.]

Leaders Receive Gifts From Burkina Faso Head

*SK1610111290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1101 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a gift from Blaise Compaore, head of state and government of Burkina Faso.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Boukary Ilboudo, secretary in charge of propaganda and sports of the Executive Committee of the Popular Front of Burkina Faso, on a visit to Korea.

[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 16 October reported that "Kim Chong-il received a gift from Blaise Compaore...the gift was handed to an official concerned by Boukary Ilboudo.]

South Korea

Second Inter-Korean Premiers' Talks Continue

Dinner Held 17 Oct

*SK1810015190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—Ice was broken at a dinner for South Korean delegates to the second inter-Korean premiers' talks Wednesday evening

when the mayor of Pyongyang addressed South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun as "prime minister."

While North Korean delegates chose to refer to Kang as "chief delegate," refusing to recognize the legitimacy of the government in Seoul, Mayor Choe Mun-son said in a dinner speech he welcomed "Prime Minister Kang and other representatives."

At Ongnyugwan, a banquet hall on the bank of the Taedong River where Choe hosted the dinner for the South Koreans, Kang reiterated his wish for free travel by the people of the South and North and an era of exchange and cooperation.

"We must persist in our talks, lay stepping stones, raise pillars of national unification to relieve the disappointment and pain of the people," he said. "We must give up attempts to destroy the other side or to use the other side for political propaganda."

The South Koreans arrived at Ongnyugwan after attending a cultural show at the Youth Palace by Pyongyang youth groups. North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk gave the visitors a guided tour of the palace, showing its various facilities.

They moved on to the dinner party, where the atmosphere was relaxed compared to the open-door negotiations earlier in the day.

Choe boasted that Pyongyang is free of modern-city problems such as pollution, unemployment, crime and traffic congestion. He said housing problems will be completely resolved by next year.

Kim Il-song Receives South's Kang

*SK1810073090 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0700 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Report from Pyongyang by correspondents Kim Kwang-sik and Kim Chun-son]

[Text] For the first time in the 45 years of division on the Korean Peninsula, the prime minister of our country met with North Korean President Kim Il-song and discussed the question of peaceful reunification.

At 1500 today, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun visited President Kim Il-song at the Presidential Palace, delivered a verbal message from President No Tae-u, and urged the early holding of summit talks.

It has been learned that, explaining to him our side's proposal to achieve peaceful reunification, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun emphasized that the condition of distrust, confrontation, and tension existing between the North and the South should be removed, and that the North and the South should lay a foundation of coexistence and coprosperity through mutual exchange and cooperation.

It has also been learned that Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun stressed in particular that the summit talks between President No Tae-u and President Kim Il-song should be held at the earliest possible date for an

epoch-making improvement in North-South relations, and he conveyed to President Kim the readiness to accommodate any demands of President Kim with regard to the timing and venue of the summit talks.

Furthermore, it has been reported that at the meeting, President Kim Il-song expressed his views on North-South economic cooperation which President No Tae-u proposed when he received Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk at Chongwadae, during the high-level talks in Seoul last September.

Tete-a-tete talks between Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and President Kim Il-song lasted for approximately 30 minutes. After the tete-a-tete talks, President Kim met with 14 delegates to the North-South high-level talks and conversed with them.

Dialogue Cited

*SK1810103490 Seoul YONHAP in English 1017 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—Following is the dialogue between South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, accompanied by the Southern delegates to the second round of inter-Korean premiers' talks, and North Korean President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang on Thursday afternoon:

Kim—I welcome you to Pyongyang for the premiers' talks and want you to exert lots of efforts in the premiers' talks for the unification of the nation.

Kang—Thank you for meeting us. I feel sorry for not having reached agreements this time. But I put my faith in that it will develop by degrees through continuous talks in the future.

Kim—I take the premiers' talks as a good chance to foresee the prospects of our (South-North) nationals. Since the premiers' talks started in the 1980s, it took 10 years for the talks to be held now, and the talks itself gave the people an opportunity to cherish optimistic prospects. Though written agreements have not been reached, I'm very glad to know that the talks will proceed in Seoul next time.

Kang—I appreciate it much for you to make the decision to hold the premiers' talks after our 45-year-long (South-North) confrontation.

Kim—Thank you. If the premiers' talks proceed well, I can meet President No Tae-u and the summit talks will proceed in a good way, I think. I hope that all of you make much efforts, so that the summit talks can be held at an early date.

Kang—President No instructed (us) to pave a good road to the summit talks. We will put in our efforts for the good result. Though we (premiers) will work hard, we have our own limits. There are things to be taken care of by the two supreme leaders. You will move the scheme forward well, I hope.

Kim—In my opinion, you two premiers had better take good care of the present issues you are now engaged in, for they are the very issues that will be discussed in the summit talks. By so doing, I anticipate that the premiers' talks will provide President No and myself an opportunity to meet each other. The premiers' talks should proceed well for the unification of the nation, so that one nation and one country can be consummated. We are just a small country surrounded by big countries. (But) if the North and South can be reunited, it is not a small country. Our nationals are 60 million.....

(At this moment, Kang corrected Kim's statement saying, "70 million," and Yon [as received] said, "70 million is correct.")

Kang—We, (the united Korea), have not only a population of 70 million but also can compete with some healthy and powerful nations in economic power.

Kim—We can take a corner of the world, not having to envy others, if united. The world is aspiring for our unification and so are our nationals in the North and South.

Kang—I hope the two supreme leaders will soon gather together and give directions after frank discussions.

Kim—Please give this word of mine to President No Tae-u. I also anticipate to meet President No as soon as possible. If we (Kim and No) meet, we should bring good results, for, if not, it will frustrate the people. So I hope you do lots of work to make good preparations for smooth summit talks. Thank you. Let's stop here and go outside for photographs.

Kang Speaks at Talks Opening

*SK1810031790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Oct 90 p 2*

[Text] To dispel South-North distrust and restore mutual confidence, it will be necessary to vigorously promote multifaceted exchanges and cooperation, while at the same time building institutional safeguards for such activities. I emphasize that the South and the North must adopt agreements on travel, communications and economic exchanges and cooperation, as I already suggested at our first meeting. I now put forward the following specific proposals to that end:

Inter-Korean Travel

- (1) Procedures, rules and other necessary matters to be complied with by residents of the South and the North in traveling between the two parts of Korea by land, sea or air or via a foreign country should be established.
- (2) Inter-Korean travelers should be required to bear with them a travel permit issued by the authorities of their side and also an entry permit issued by the authorities of the other side.
- (3) The authorities of the South and the North should designate by agreement the points of passage and travel routes for inter-Korean travel. For travel by land, Changdan and Panmunjom could first be designated as

the passage points and the Seoul-Shinuiju Rail Line and the Munsan-Kaesong road be reconnected.

(4) Inter-Korean travelers should be allowed to carry with them necessary articles for their own use during their visits to the other area and also gifts within specified limits.

(5) The authorities of the South and the North should furnish means of transportation to visitors to their respective areas.

(6) Inter-Korean travelers visiting the other area should comply with local laws, regulations and directions.

(7) The authorities of the South and the North should provide emergency help to visitors in their respective areas.

(8) The authorities of the North and the South should guarantee that visitors to their respective areas will be able to engage in activities needed to fulfill the authorized purposes of their visit. They should also guarantee the visitors' personal safety and safe return home.

(9) An Inter-Korean Travel Committee should be established to discuss and adjust various matters involved in South-North travel.

(10) Joint Liaison Offices should be set up in Seoul, Pyongyang and Panmunjom to take charge of the practical details of inter-Korean travel, to provide administrative support for travelers, to maintain South-North liaison and to deal with matters entrusted to them by the inter-Korean Travel Committee.

Communications

(1) Matters necessary to governing the exchange of mail and telecommunications should be specified.

(2) The postal authorities of the South and the North should gather mail addressed to residents in the other area and hand it over to the other side. Mail thus handed over could then be delivered to the addresses through the regular local mail service.

(3) Inter-Korean mail exchanges should in principle be conducted once a week at Panmunjom. However, different arrangements might be made by agreement between the authorities of the South and the North when deemed necessary.

(4) The authorities of the South and the North should install facilities necessary to facilitate inter-Korean telecommunications. Initially, South-North telephone calls could be connected by manual switchboards which might be progressively automated.

(5) Inter-Korean postage and telecommunication charges should be determined through consultation between the authorities of the South and the North.

(6) The authorities of the South and the North should guarantee the confidentiality of inter-Korean mail and telecommunications and should not use such services for political or military purposes under any circumstance.

(7) An Inter-Korean Communications Committee should be established to discuss and adjust matters involved in South-North communications and to promote the integrated development of inter-Korean communications.

(8) An Inter-Korean Telecommunications Engineering Group should be established to solve technological problems involved in South-North mail and telecommunications, to promote the integrated development of communications and to deal with matters entrusted to it by the Inter-Korean Communications Committee.

(9) The authorities of the South and the North should respect international agreements on postal and telecommunications services.

Economic Exchanges

(1) The authorities of the South and the North should specify matters necessary to facilitate inter-Korean trade in goods and joint economic projects.

(2) Each side should designate its own appropriate agencies to engage in the trade of various categories of goods or individual joint economic projects.

(3) The types of goods to be traded should be chosen on the principle of mutual complementarity.

(4) The annual quantities of various goods to be traded should be adjusted in consideration of supply and demand on both sides and the actual movement of individual products could then be decided on by negotiations between the parties involved.

(5) The prices of goods traded should be determined by agreement between the parties involved in consideration of the prevailing international market prices.

(6) Payments for transactions should be settled through an open account. However, different settlement methods might be used depending on the circumstances.

(7) Settlement of payments should be handled directly by banks in the South and North.

(8) The Swiss franc should be used as the currency of settlement.

(9) South-North trade in goods should be regarded as domestic trade within one nation and should thus be exempted from tariffs.

(10) The methods of transporting goods to be traded should be chosen through consultation between the parties involved in consideration of such characteristics as the weight and volume of the merchandise concerned and the cost of various types of transportation. Efforts should be made, however, to optimally utilize railroad, trucking, shipping and air-freight services.

(11) Various forms of inter-Korean economic cooperation, including joint development of resources and joint manufacturing ventures, should be implemented. Joint business enterprises abroad and joint overseas economic cooperation projects could also be undertaken.

(12) The size, method of implementation, terms and timetables for individual joint economic projects should be determined through consultation between the parties involved.

(13) A Combined Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation Committee, cochaired by the deputy prime ministers of both sides, should be established to realize South-North exchanges of goods and economic cooperation, to restore South-North economic links and to promote the joint development of the national economy.

Premiers Assess Talks

*SK1810084090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—The prime ministers of South and North Korea announced on Thursday that all they had managed in their two days of talks in Pyongyang was to agree to meet again in Seoul in December, but said they were likely to find a point of accord in the next talks as their proposals had something in common.

"All we have agreed is to hold the third talks. But the joint declaration for reconciliation and cooperation proposed by the South and the North's non-aggression declaration have much in common, making us feel positive about the possibility of coming up with a substantial agreement," spokesmen Yim Tong-won of the South and an Pyong-su of the North said in a joint statement.

They said the opening of a hotline between the two premiers, proposed by the South, would be discussed in Seoul on Dec. 11-14.

An complained that the rejection of the North's non-aggression treaty "has been maintained by the South since former President Pak Chong-hui."

Lim, countering that he regretted the rejection of the three accords proposed by Kang in the previous session, said National Assembly approval was required for the South to agree to a non-aggression declaration.

News Conference Atmosphere 'Fiery'

*SK1810085790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0848 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—The atmosphere at the press conference after Thursday's talks between the prime ministers of South and North Korea was fiery.

Northern spokesman An Pyong-su, the first to speak to the press at the People's Cultural Palace, emphasized the positive, saying he had expected an easy accord on the North's proposal to sign a non-aggression pact.

"The southern delegation said an immediate agreement is not possible because of prior procedures required in the South, so we suggested initialing the pact," An said, calling the failure to produce something substantial "extremely regrettable."

Yim Tong-won of the South said the talks had progressed in "the most peaceful and cooperative mood" and the failure to produce an agreement did not mean the failure of the talks.

North Korean reporters raised the temperature by asking Yim sensitive questions.

A NODONG SINMUN reporter asked about Seoul's stance on U.N. membership, and when Yim got into a detailed rationalization of South Korea's joining the

world body, a chorus of North Korean voices loudly demanded that he stick to the point.

Another reporter challenged Yim when he said reunification was important but a lot more issues were also pressing, demanding to know if this was the official South Korean position.

Asked why a non-aggression pact was not reached, Yim explained that since the premier had not been authorized by the National Assembly to conclude one he could be jailed in the South if he signed such a pact.

He said the third inter-Korean high-level talks were set for December because North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk will be out of the country in mid-November.

Tentative Agreement on Next Talks

*SK1810071090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—The prime ministers of South and North Korea tentatively agreed on Thursday to meet again in Seoul Dec. 11-14.

South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun proposed that the third inter-Korean encounter be in Seoul on Nov. 20-23, so that the fourth round could be in Pyongyang before the year ends.

It appears, however, that a fourth get-together will be possible early next year.

In a closed-door session, Kang and Northern Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk debated Kang's proposal in the previous session for a basic agreement to improve inter-Korean relations and Yon's proposal for a non-aggression pact.

Kang urged Yon to adopt a joint declaration of reconciliation and cooperation reflecting the basic agreement and non-aggression declaration but Yon refused to budge, insisting the substance of the basic agreement was included in the declaration.

Kang proposed Wednesday signing an eight-point agreement on improving inter-Korean relations and unifying Korea, divided at the end of World War II, while Yon called for a non-aggression declaration.

North, South IPU Delegates Agree to Visits

*SK1810025390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Oct 90 p 1*

[Text] South and North Korean delegations to the general meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) held in Uruguay have agreed to exchange visit to Seoul and Pyongyang at the earliest possible date.

The accord was reached during a luncheon meeting between Rep. Pak Chong-su and Yi Mong-ho, chief delegates of South and North Korean representatives to the IPU at a hotel in Punta del Este, according to the dispatch from Pak to the National Assembly yesterday.

Pak invited the North Korean parliamentarians to make a visit to Seoul this year, while Yi told Pak that if the Seoul lawmakers express their wish to visit Pyongyang, he will send invitation cards immediately.

Fund To Support North-South Trade From 1991

SK1810024190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 18 Oct 90 p 6

[Text] Korea will set aside 25 billion won (\$35 million) next year to support direct Seoul-Pyongyang trade, officials said Tuesday. The money will also be used for civilian and cultural exchanges, they said.

"Direct South-North trade could begin if the inter-Korean premiers' talks proceed smoothly," an official said on condition of anonymity. "The Seoul government hopes to compensate South Korean companies for losses in business dealings with the North." Of the cash, 5 billion won is for economic exchanges, 3 billion won for people exchanges and 6 billion won for cultural exchanges, with the rest saved for emergency use, he said. The government may also issue "reunification bonds" to expand the account and attract private-level input.

South-North trade, mostly indirect, amounts to approximately \$60 million a year and major shipments are minerals, marine and agricultural products. "When direct trade does begin, we expect a substantial cut in expenses," he said.

Japan Seeks Northeast Asian Economic Sphere

SK1710115090 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
11 Oct 90 p 4

[Article by Tokyo-based correspondent Yi Nak-yon]

[Text] As North Korea and Japan have begun to move toward the establishment of diplomatic relations, Japanese economic circles have undertaken exploring the building of a new "Northeast Asian Economic Sphere" comprising the Soviet Union, China, the ROK, and North Korea.

Although the specific plan has not yet been formulated, the projects under discussion among Japan's business giants are of such an enormous scale that it draws attention from those concerned.

Among the projects are: 1. To supply Soviet natural gas to Japan and the ROK through China and North Korea. 2. To build a new port on the Tuman River, which flows on the border between the Soviet Union, China, and North Korea, and use it as a large-scale intermediate trade base.

Of course, these projects belong to the Japanese business circles' medium- and long-term goals. Before undertaking these projects, the Japanese business circles concerned are first planning to boldly conduct trade with North Korea.

The Japanese business circles are planning to expand trade with North Korea because they think that the trade environment for it will be drastically improved with the moves toward the establishment of Japan-North Korea diplomatic relations. They think that the Japanese economic aid to North Korea will solve the problem of North Korean debt to Japan and that Japan will take such steps as the initiation of accepting trade insurance and the application of preferential tariffs to North Korea.

The trade between North Korea and Japan has been very meager up to now. According to a survey conducted by Japan External Trade Organization, trade between the two countries in 1989, exports and imports included, was \$490 million, no more than 1.7 percent of the \$29.5 billion of ROK-Japan trade.

Moreover, the North Korea-Japan trade marked a decrease of 12.3 percent in 1989 compared with that in 1988. This negative growth in the trade between the two countries occurred for the first time in the six years since 1983.

The main reason for this was the huge amount of North Korea's outstanding debt to Japan. The Japanese side agreed twice to the North Korean request for an extension on the payment of debts, but the North Korean side stopped paying both principal and interest in 1986 on the grounds that "the Japanese Government is implementing an unfriendly policy" toward North Korea. According to a trial balance prepared by Japanese business circles, the outstanding amount is approximately 80 billion yen, twice the value of Japan's annual exports to North Korea.

With this huge amount of outstanding debt unsettled, the large business firms of Japan nearly lost interest in their trade with North Korea. Therefore, most of the Japanese firms that did business with North Korea were Chongnyon-line firms. The so-called Korea-Korea trade (trade between North Korea and the Chongnyon-line firms) is known to account for about 80 percent of the total trade value between Japan and North Korea.

The kinds of goods traded between the two countries are also very limited. The goods imported from North Korea to Japan last year were mostly non-ferrous metals such as zinc, farm produce such as pine mushrooms, and fishery products. This represents little change from 10 years ago.

The Japanese business circles anticipate that if diplomatic relations are established between North Korea and Japan, the problem of the outstanding debt will be solved. Although no decision has been made as to the amount, time, and method of Japan's payment of indemnity to North Korea, some speculate that the total amount may be between \$5 billion and \$7 billion. If this amount is paid, North Korea can solve its \$3 billion-\$4 billion debt to Western countries at one stroke.

If the Japanese Government also takes measures such as preferential tariff treatment to North Korea, it may be possible for the Japanese business circles to conduct

active trade with North Korea so they can use it as a foothold for the building of a "Northeast Asian economic sphere" in the future.

For the "Northeast Asian economic sphere," the Japanese business circles are exploring ways to strengthen their ties with ROK business groups as well. This is no doubt aimed at benefiting the ROK. The ROK businesses will have an advantage in approaching the North Korean business circles, since they are the same nation, and the Japanese business circles think that they need to strengthen their ties with the ROK businesses as part of Japan's strategy in approaching not only North Korea but also China, where many Koreans live, particularly in areas such as Jilin Province.

The change in the situation on the Korean peninsula is likely to bring about changes in the economic structure, and this requires that the ROK economy cope with this new development.

Daily Comments on U.S. Requirements to Japan

SK1710111790 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
7 Oct 90 p 3

[Editorial: "Four Requirements of the United States"]

[Text] A report that the United States has delivered to Japan covering four requirements to be taken into account in Japan's contact with North Korea makes us think of many facts.

The first fact is that though the cold war system, a legacy of World War II, has been completely removed, it still exists on the Korean peninsula and, whether Japan likes it or not, it finds itself as one part of the bipolar structure.

Of course, the cold war structure should be abolished sooner or later on the Korean peninsula. To get rid of the cold war structure, however, one side of the Korean peninsula should change its logic of "struggle" into that of "coexistence" and change an offensive attitude into a defensive attitude.

Because the Soviet Union and East European countries showed such a change in their attitude, the cold war system could be removed. In Asia, only North Korea adheres to the logic of "struggle" and an offensive strategy. North Korea's demand for Japan's compensation for losses over the 45-year postwar period is an expression of its offensive strategy of struggle.

If the United States has urged Japan not to accept North Korea's offensive strategy of struggle, its request is thought to be the manifestation of a principle on the basis of a correct evaluation of the situation. It is natural that Japan as an independent state should exercise its own diplomacy. Japan and North Korea, however, are still placed on opposite sides of the cold war structure. It is thought that the United States has timely awakened Japan to the fact that it should not assist North Korea, which has not abandoned the "offensive strategy" of struggle, by making up for the so-called losses over the

"45-year postwar period" and imprudently cooperate with North Korea economically.

The second fact is that Japan gives a strong impression that it is very hastily trying to involve itself in the anticipated northeast Asian situation, in which there is no overwhelming power. Along with its warnings through its requirements, the United States may have checked Japan's unprincipled attitude of recklessly and hurriedly trying to implicate itself in international power politics in northeast Asia. It is obvious that the Soviet Union's perestroika and the opening-door policy of China are distant from North Korea's strategy of struggle. Isolated North Korea, who has no outside assistance, is looking for an aide to help it maintain its offensive posture of struggle. North Korea cannot ask Korea, an object of its struggle and offensive, for assistance. If Japan can gain North Korea on its side, it will win the title of a political power in addition to the titles of an economic and military power. When the U.S. forces withdraw from Korea in the not-so-distant future, Japan's military power, with tremendous air force and naval capabilities, will exercise an unpredictable influence on northeast Asia along with political and economic influence.

We do not hope for the emergence of such a Japan. In this context, the four requirements that the United States has reportedly delivered to the Japanese are identical to our stand. Fortunately, the government has reportedly presented similar conditions for Japan's negotiations with North Korea.

Former Japanese Deputy Premier Shin Kanemaru, who went to Mt. Myohyang from Pyongyang by night train to meet Kim Il-song, will come to Seoul on 8 October. The government should be cautious of his remarks. It should not be taken in by the trick of "saying differently what they have already said" and Haragei (an expression of what is in the mind through a sketch on one's abdomen)—both are known as unique to the Japanese.

Should North Korea truly give up the policy of toppling the South and the united front strategy and request economic cooperation from Japan and other countries, there would be nothing we could further hope for. We are suspicious of how long North Korea will cleave to such an attitude of "struggle." We are convinced that North Korea will also join in a worldwide tenor of peaceful coexistence. Until then Japan should refrain from economic cooperation that may help reinforce North Korea's armaments. In addition, Japan should not comply with North Korea's logic of "compensation for the losses over the past 45-year postwar period," but cooperate with Korea and the United States so that North-South dialogue will not be suspended and North Korea will accept the inspection of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Student Protesters Scale U.S. Embassy Walls

*SK1810030690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—Radical students opposing the Uruguay Round negotiations were arrested as they tried to scale a wall into the U.S. Embassy in Seoul Thursday morning.

A group of 11 students tried to climb a wall of the embassy compound after crashing a micro-bus into a barricade at the rear gate of the embassy, police said.

The protesters, members of the radical group Chondae-hyop, or the National Alliance of Students representatives, distributed leaflets that accused the United States of trampling on the Korean people's right to live and on the economy.

Police seized 20 firebombs, four homemade bombs, seven steel bars and three South Korean flags.

Ko Ung-yol, 21, of Hanyang University, was hospitalized with a head injury received during the confrontation with police.

Chinese Researcher Interviewed on Relations

*SK1710115790 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
7 Oct 90 p 4*

[Interview with Li Changhuan, senior fellow researcher at the Institute of Contemporary International Relations under the PRC State Council by correspondent Kim Song-yong in Beijing on 4 October]

[Text] "A speedy improvement in ROK-PRC relations will be detrimental to the normalization of inter-Korean relations. Therefore, the Chinese Government is trying to gradually improve its relations with the ROK despite some opinions on the ROK side that China is improving its relations with the ROK too slowly," said Li Changhuan, director of the Korean Language Research Society and senior research fellow in charge of PRC-North Korean relations at the Institute of Contemporary International Relations under the PRC State Council. He stated this on 4 October as he explained China's position on the ROK-PRC relations, adding that the major emphasis China places is the maintenance of stability in the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The questions and answers follow.

[Kim Song-yong] What is the PRC's position on the ROK-USSR agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between them?

[Li Changhuan] The PRC Government has not made any official comment on it yet. Since the Chinese Government supports the promotion of friendship, however, among neighboring countries pursuant to its Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, China must naturally welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union. I think it will be

beneficial to the stability of the political situation between North and South Korea as well as stability on the Korean Peninsula.

[Kim] What is the North Korean reaction to it?

[Li] North Korea is considerably disappointed with the Soviet Union as it suspects that the Soviet Union, its ally and fraternal country, might isolate them because of this. Therefore, North Korea is relying more on China, which is holding fast to socialism. Hence, China will be exercising greater influence on North Korea in the future.

[Kim] If that is the case, do you not think that China can play an active role in improving the inter-Korean relations?

[Li] China hopes that North Korea will change of its own accord. Fundamentally, China is not considering exercising any influence on North Korea from the standpoint of respecting its sovereignty.

If it should benefit from the improvement of inter-Korean relations and the stability on the Korean Peninsula, however, China will exercise its influence. China is now persuading North Korea to improve its relations with the ROK taking into consideration the latter's adaptability to external developments.

[Kim] Are there any signs of North Korea's opening itself up?

[Li] North Korea's opening itself up has often been mentioned, but it was officially confirmed by Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of the Committee for the Reunification of the Fatherland of North Korea, on 17 September. Chon Kum-chol said that North Korea has continued to introduce reforms and openness and that it will continue to carry out the revolution, reforms, and progress in the future as well. Of course, the North Korean reforms and openness are not the sort of reforms and openness employed by the East European countries. They mean the reforms and openness within the framework of socialism. Nevertheless, the change is encouraging.

[Kim] Finally, what are the prospects of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and China?

[Li] It will be difficult for China to make a unilateral time table. The development of the ROK-PRC relations are closely linked with the improvement of relations between North Korea and the Western countries, including the United States and Japan, as well as with the improvement of inter-Korean relations. Therefore, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and China can be either expedited or delayed by these factors.

Hyundai Signs Mining Deal With Soviet Republic*SK1210074490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0717 GMT
12 Oct 90*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—The Hyundai Group of South Korea and Yakutia, or the Yakutsk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, formally agreed Friday to work together in various resources development projects in the sprawling east central Siberian republic.

Hyundai founder Chong Chu-yong and visiting Yakutia Prime Minister Vladislav Shamshin [name as received] signed an accord at Hyundai headquarters to start coal development in Elginskoye, exploit natural gas for transportation by land to Korea and undertake other joint ventures.

The agreement gives the initiative to Hyundai in the coal development in Elginskoye and responsibility to Yakutia to build a 320-kilometer railroad linking the world's largest strip mine to the Baykal-Amur (BAM) Railway with its own budget. Elginskoye is said to have coal reserves of some 2.1 billion tons.

Hyundai promised to provide technology and introduce financial resources for the railroad construction. The two parties will launch a joint survey of the railroad and coal development and meet in Neryungri in the republic early next month.

The newly created Hyundai Resources Development Co. intends to barter coal from Neryungri at the international price, about 850,000 tons in 1991, 1 million tons in 1992 and over 1 million tons in 1993, with daily necessities and groceries.

*** MND's 1991 Budget Request Sparks Controversy***** MND Requests Increase***902C0321A Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
18 Aug 90 p 2*

[Article by Kim Hyo-chae: "A Tug of War Over Defense Budget Numbers Amid Divided Public Opinion"]

[Text] Now that the Ministry of National Defense [MND] has finalized its 1991 budget request, the focus of concern has shifted to whether the MND request is indeed reasonable, and to which part of it should be cut if a cut is warranted.

Meanwhile, the recent new detente mood and the resultant disarmament trend and the unprecedentedly enhanced possibility of an arms reduction on the Korean peninsula promoted other ministries and agencies to voice views skeptical about the need for a budget seeking such a drastic military buildup as MND is requesting.

MND insists that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has demonstrated the fact that a nation's economic wealth is vulnerable and in danger if the nation lacks a minimum means of self-defense. Its position is that despite the global atmosphere of relaxation, there is no evidence whatsoever of any easing of the tension on the Korean

peninsula, that therefore, a defense spending of an appropriate level must be secured to maintain a balance of military power between North and South Korea.

Over the question of an appropriate-level defense spending, the Economic Planning Board [EPB] as the ministry in charge of budgetary affairs is against the MND position. A tug of war is already under way between the two ministries over defense budget numbers while opinions are also divided evidently among private experts on military affairs.

The MND position is that the 7,830 billion won in its 1991 budget request represents an essential need for maintaining the present 600,000-man armed services and should not be seen as an expansion. The figure shows a gain by approximately 1,200 billion won over the 6,638.8 billion-won 1990 budget. The items listed by MND officials as making up the increase are: 850 billion won for the maintenance of operations (consisting of 540 billion won for increased salaries for personnel as the result of the pay raise for public employees scheduled to take effect in October this year; 100 billion won for ammunition and other equipment maintenance; 170 billion won for improved meals and clothing for enlisted men and modernization of barracks facilities; and 40 billion won for other policy programs), 300 billion won for military buildup programs, and 40 billion won for others.

MND budget officer Kuk Ung-yong explains: "Of the increased request, the expenditure earmarked for increased salaries for personnel is based on the government decision to increase its officials' wages, while the parts dealing with equipment and operations maintenance are inevitable expenses reflecting natural increases in prices, including ammunition prices. As regards the increased expenses for enlisted men's meals and clothing, they are for keeping up with the general living standards in our society and therefore constitute an indispensable item." Also, in respect to the requested increase for military buildup programs, he insists that what the MND is asking is a minimum request to ensure the continuity and consistency as required of the programs.

His point is that since the workers' wages in defense industries have increased approximately 60 percent in the past three years, causing an approximately 15 percent rise in the costs, an increase by 300 billion won or so as requested for military buildup programs would only mean continuation of existing programs rather than any new programs.

MND Minister Yi Sang-hun says that "globally, countries in confrontation with a hostile state invariably have a defense budget equivalent to 5 percent of GNP or more." "We have no evidence at all," he notes, "of any easing of the tension on the Korean peninsula. It is therefore unreasonable to only demand an unconditional cut without considering a budget of an appropriate scale."

Against the MND position, private military analysts note that the trend in the Northeast Asian situation has unmistakably shifted to relaxation since the mid-1980's, that there are problems with an attempt to increase the defense budget so sharply at this time. A look at the defense spending increases since 1980 indicates that the rate of increase has been gradual and below 10 percent in most cases—except for the 28.3 percent and 18.6 percent for 1980 and 1981 respectively when a marked inferiority to North Korea in military power had become clear and the focus was on correcting the situation.

The point is that after the rate of increase had been kept at 8.9 percent and then at 10.3 percent after the ruling party fell to a minority status in parliament in 1988, it is unreasonable to demand an increase nearly twice as much in the first budget plan being submitted to the National Assembly after the three-party merger. Although the EPB has not yet officially responded to the MND request, it is known to be basically of the opinion that a gain of more than 11 percent over 1990 would be difficult to approve. According to an EPB source, "working-level officials, considering factors such as the difficulties our economy will likely encounter next year in the wake of the Middle East crisis and the order of priority for investments in the key industries to cope with such developments, generally see a 10 to 11 percent increase as an appropriate line."

*** Editorial Comments on MND Request**

902C0321B Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
22 Aug 90 p 3

[Editorial: "The Military Spending Issue Should Be Decided by the President"]

[Text] An extremely acute friction has been reported between the MND and the EPB over the 1991 defense budget. The EPB recently determined the defense budget scale for next year at 7,321.4 billion won or 508.6 billion won less than the MND request of 7,830 billion. It has notified the MND of the adjustment, reports say.

MND officials, strongly reacting against the EPB action, are said ready to boycott a consultative session of party and administration authorities on the issue. The reported MND position is that what the EPB did means nothing but formalism, for it had laid out the total size of the budget first, then fit pertinent items into it without even considering the appropriateness of individual items.

In any country, friction is inevitable between the budget compiling authorities and the defense ministry. The budget authorities try to secure the people's trust in the government by evenly satisfying the maximum interests of all strata of citizenry and all the interest groups. To that end, the government tries to spend more budget money for public works investments, education and

welfare programs. As a result, it cannot but put the military spending, which is obviously unpopular with the people, on the back burner.

Especially, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have lately been reducing their arms drastically and the world is moving toward relaxation. Consequently, to prepare, among other things, for the anticipated North-South arms control and disarmament arrangements, it is conceivable that efforts are under way to curb defense budget increases as much as possible.

On the other hand, the sense of crisis being felt by military authorities is grave. First of all, North Korea is running counter to the global mood of relaxation. Furthermore, domestically, the diminishing real purchasing power and the rising personnel expenses—the pay raise for public employees effective 1 October will cost the 600,000-man armed forces an additional 540 billion won in personnel expenses alone—make increases in the defense spending inevitable. Setbacks caused in the military buildup programs by these factors must be corrected. Also, an additional fund is needed to prepare for a settlement in the current ROK-U.S. negotiations on sharing the U.S. Forces maintenance cost; etc. etc.

The initial budget estimate by MND officials was 8,600 billion won or as much as 27 percent more than last year. After a series of adjustments and cuts, however, the MND finally came up with a request for 7,830 billion won or a 17.5 percent gain over the 1990 figure, they say. If the request is granted, the nation's defense spending as compared with GNP is expected to increase from 4.35 percent in 1990 to 4.8 percent in 1991. Meanwhile, the EPB-adjusted 1991 figure is the equivalent of 3.95 percent of the GNP and, if approved, would mark a record low since the 5.36 percent [figure as published] in 1987.

Considering the global mood of relaxation and the upcoming North-South arms control talks, such a downward trend would be a desirable phenomenon. On the other hand, it would be a matter of grave concern if the increases in prices and personnel expenses should cause setbacks in military buildup programs as feared by MND officials. We are lagging behind North Korea in military strength by as much as 30 percent. And, to make it worse, the U.S. Forces Korea, which make up for the gap, are being gradually reduced both in manpower and equipment. Armaments are a necessity until the day disarmament becomes a reality.

At a time like this, we all look to the supreme policy-decision maker for a determination. Welfare or national defense? Which to be boosted and which to be cut? These decisions have to come from the person who occupies the presidency, where the buck stops for seeing through and providing for the long-term future of the nation. It is a decision that cannot be delegated to any other person.

Burma**BBC Reports NLD's Declaration on Legislature***BK1810063990 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1400 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Pam O'Toole report]

[Text] Dear listeners, according to news reports from Myanmar [Burma], the National League for Democracy [NLD] has introduced its very first tenable political program since overwhelmingly winning the elections in May. The NLD is reported to have made public details of its program for its newly formed work committee. The committee is to make preparations for the convening of the legislature. The NLD is also reported to have given a time frame for the committee to hold talks with the military government. The NLD has taken these initiatives despite the fact the military government has not agreed to the convening of the legislature. Here is what our correspondent, Pam O'Toole, has to say:

In the last few weeks, it appeared as if it was the end of the road for the NLD. The military regime simply gave a cold shoulder to the NLD's demand to convene the legislature at the end of September. There were many scattered protests in Yangon [Rangoon] and Mandalay, and a number of top NLD leaders were arrested and imprisoned. There were accusations the NLD has burned itself out and lost its influence. Rumors were also rampant of rifts within the NLD over the future direction of the party. The party meeting held in Yangon on 3 October, however, has charted a course for the NLD to launch a new political offensive.

The meeting reaffirmed the party's earlier demands for negotiations with the military regime. What is significant at this point is that as if to signal the NLD has found a way out of its difficulties, the party declared it was going to form a committee to prepare for the convening of a national legislature. A directive containing guidelines for that committee was also immediately issued. A simultaneous announcement said the committee will be holding its first meeting on 22 October. These steps show the NLD has overcome differences of opinion within its own ranks and is ready once again to assume the leadership.

The committee will be made up of four Central Executive Committee members and nine Central Committee members. Fifty-five more will be chosen proportionately from among the NLD representatives elected from different states and divisions, townships, and zones.

According to reliable sources in Yangon, the NLD declaration says the new committee will be preparing to draft a new constitution and convene a new legislature. The declaration also contains guidelines on how NLD representatives should conduct themselves in the legislature. The committee will also be responsible for training the representatives on future tasks—for instance, the drafting of the state constitution and the

procedures involved in legislating. The other responsibility of this committee is to form smaller task groups to handle the economic, health, and education sectors. It appears the NLD hopes to make these into ministries to handle the key sectors in the future government.

The declaration also notes the need to coordinate policy matters with the representatives of other political parties. For the first time, a list of 396 elected NLD members is officially announced in the declaration. All of these elected members are considered the leading body of the party, and the newly formed committee will report to that body. The NLD says it considers the legislature to be the highest leading authority of the nation and not simply a body to draft a state constitution.

So far, the military government has not responded to the NLD, but sources in Yangon say it is still determined to harass and frustrate the political parties. In this context, the sources point to the announcement on 3 October that all political parties will have to clear their campaign expense accounts with the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] by 16 October or face legal action. It is believed the parties will be required to include details of campaign expenses as well as contributions to the party. But observers say the limited time frame allotted to clear the accounts is particularly unfair because it took even the SLORC more than a month just to compile election results from different regions.

Exiles Condemn UN Development Aid to Regime*BK1210052890 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Oct 90 p A4*

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Exiled Burmese students and dissidents have strongly criticized a UN body's plan to finance reforestation and development projects in Burma saying such operations will only benefit and help the ruling junta to suppress the people.

The Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma (CRDB) and the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) protested against the proposal of United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] to fund the two projects. They pointed out that at the same time its Human Rights Commission has "strongly condemned the gross human rights violations by the military junta," which took over state power in Sept 1988 coup d'etat.

The junta State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) recently told the UNDP its decision to allow non-governmental organizations [NGOs] to implement two UN-financed development projects. The first project, which is for three years, costing US\$2-\$2.5 million, is to reforest and integrate rural development in central Burma. The other US\$17-million programme is to develop and improve infrastructure on the border areas of the southern Shan State, which harbours the bases of various anti-Rangoon armed ethnic groups. This is scheduled to be completed from two to three years.

The two dissident groups have expressed fear that the projects would strengthen and prolong the SLORC's existence, despite its repeated pledges to step down. It has declined to transfer executive authority to the opposition National League for Democracy, which scored a landslide victory in the May general election, and has instead placed a series of hurdles for legislators before they are to form an elected government.

In a statement released yesterday, CRDB said the roads to be built by UN funds "will only accommodate freedom of mobility for the Burmese army in its relentless endeavour to suppress the citizenry." The funding "will not serve the interests of the people of Burma or the interests of the donors," it said.

The ABSDF, in its statement, urged all NGOs to isolate the SLORC economically and to help protest the UNDP's move to fund the two projects.

Delegates Defend Logging Policy at UN Meeting

*BK1210061690 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Oct 90 p A1*

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok and Ann Danai Usher]

[Text] Burmese delegates at the United Nations environment conference [in Bangkok] yesterday defended the country's logging policy, but an independent analysis of satellite images suggests that the rate of deforestation in Thailand's neighbour is the third highest in the world.

U Ba Thwin of Burma's Foreign Ministry, an official delegate at the week-long Asia-Pacific Conference on Environment and Development, said his country has a "very well-managed forestry system, which is ingrained in the minds of the people from birth".

He said loss of forests in Burma remains at only 0.3 percent of forest cover per year, or 1,050 square kilometres annually. Interestingly, these figures correspond with estimates quoted from World Resource Institute statistics for the 1975-1981 period, in ESCAP's [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific] State of the Environment in Asia and the Pacific report.

But a separate 1989 analysis of satellite photographs suggests that deforestation rates in Burma skyrocketed from 1,000 to 8,000 square kilometres after the 1989 logging ban was declared in Thailand and logging concessions along the Burmese border were granted to Thai companies. The 8,000 square kilometre figure was calculated by British forest scientist Norman Myers as part of the on-going research of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, and was quoted by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy, Dr Sa-nga Sapphasi.

Myers' study shows that such a rate of deforestation leads to the release of 83 million tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere annually, adding six percent to the world's total load of carbon emissions from deforestation of 1,400 million tonnes. It also notes that annual

forest destruction in Brazil is 50,000 square kilometres and in Indonesia, 12,000 square kilometres, with each country releasing about 454 million tonnes and 124 million tonnes of carbon, respectively.

Accordingly to a 1988 report, Brazil remained the country with the highest deforestation rate, with Indonesia second, Colombia third, Ivory Coast fourth, Thailand fifth and Burma ninth.

Sa-nga told THE NATION that the difference in the two studies indicates that since the exponential increase in logging along the Thai-Burmese border, Burma has overtaken Thailand in its rate of forest loss, moving up to third place and leaving Thailand in sixth. But the Burmese officials at the environment conference yesterday stressed that only "mature trees" are felled in the logging concessions given out to Thai companies.

About 40 logging concessions have been awarded mainly to Thai companies during the past two years, but so far not more than 20 projects have been implemented because of continuous fighting in several areas. "Thailand is developing fast, so we feel we should develop in cooperation with our close neighbour, but we are very cautious and careful to keep environmental impact in mind," said Ba Thwin. He maintained that the Burmese government's forest policy is in line with the concepts of "sustainable development" being discussed at the ESCAP meeting.

Ba Thwin attacked the world media, members of international community and private agencies for being "hostile and biased" for criticizing the central authority in Rangoon for their "legal" timber business, and accused critics of failing to mention "the illegal logging activities of the ethnic Karen insurgents for the past forty years". He disputed reports that logs are being cut down randomly by Thai concessionaires, especially in areas under the control of minority groups, saying that Rangoon has a Forest Act that punishes those who breach state laws. However, the junta has no policy of giving out more concessions at the moment, and have recently issued a new set of stricter guidelines for Thai companies in an apparent desperate attempt to control unruly loggers.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Kalimantan Communists End Armed Struggle

*BK1710134490 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television
Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] The North Kalimantan Communist Party [PKKU] has ended its armed struggle in Sarawak. It unconditionally laid down its arms to the government today after about 30 years of struggle in the jungles of Sarawak, thus ending the underground communist movement in Malaysia. Last December, the Communist Party of Malaya laid down its arms in Hat Yai.

A ceremony on the termination of the armed struggle by 53 PKKU members took place at Tengku Abdul Rahman Building in Petra Jaya. The PKKU was represented by Ang Chu Ting, secretary of the party's Second Bureau, and his deputy Wong Lian Kui, while Sarawak Police Commissioner Mr. Mohamed Ghazali Yaakob, Region Two Army Commander Major General Datuk Abdul Manan Ibrahim, and Sarawak State Secretary Tan Sri Haji Bujang Mohamed Nor represented the government. Also present was [Sarawak Chief Minister] Tan Sri Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud.

[Begin recording by unidentified official] The Second Bureau of the North Kalimantan Communist Party will be dissolved and all members of its armed units will come out of the jungles. They have pledged loyalty to the king and country and to respect the constitutions and laws of Malaysia and the State of Sarawak. The Government of Malaysia will extend just and fair treatment to members of the armed units of the Second Bureau of the dissolved North Kalimantan Communist Party. They will enjoy all rights as legitimate citizens and be free to take part in political activities on the basis of the federal and state constitutions. [end recording]

Minister Hails Surrender

BK1810072690 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] The Sarawak chief minister says the laying down of arms by the North Kalimantan Communist Party, NKCP, is proof of the success of the government's administration. Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud says the governing Barisan Nasional [National Front] concept which places priority on unity in developing the country has succeeded against the struggle through use of violence. He said this in Kuching after witnessing the signing of a peace accord between the NKCP and the Malaysian Government.

Fifty-three NKCP Second Bureau members and their families rejoined society with the signing of the peace accord. The accord also signified the end of the NKCP's armed struggle.

Tan Sri Taib, who is State Security Council chairman, said the former NKCP members would undergo an orientation course for a few months. They will not be accorded any privileges and will have to work to lead a normal life like other people.

UMNO To Support USNO, Independents in Sabah

BK1710145090 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Deputy President Mr. Ghafar Baba is in Sabah to mobilize the UMNO machinery in assisting the USNO [United Sabah National Organization].

[Begin recording] [Ghafar] The UMNO membership is the same as the USNO membership as stated in its

Constitution. The UMNO will support all six USNO candidates contesting on National Front tickets. Later, the UMNO and the USNO agreed to support four independent candidates. They are Lamsil Hamidsor from Kota Belud—P. 136, Ridi Alawangsa from Jambongan—P. 139, Zahari Haji Zinin from Kimanis—P. 147, and Mr. Osman Mohamed from Tawau—P. 151.

[Joseph Pairin Datuk Kitingan, Sabah United Party President, in English] You know of course anybody can start any party.

[Unidentified reporter, in English] They started today, Datuk. They set it up in the afternoon today.

[Kitingan, in English] Well. I have no comments. [end recording]

According to the latest report, the USNO and the UMNO have agreed to support two more candidates— independent candidate for Bandau Constituency Mr. Saibon Abpalan and AKAR [People's Justice Movement] candidate for Kinabalu Constituency Mr. Mark Koding.

In the meantime, Sabah United Party [PBS] Vice President Mr. Kasitah Gadam has pulled out from the PBS.

[Begin Gadam recording] Effective today, I relinquish my position as PBS vice president and resign as a PBS member. [end recording]

Mahathir Plans To Move Party Into Sabah

BK1710120590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0549 GMT 17 Oct 90

[By Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 17 (AFP)—Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, stung by Sabah's Christian-led government's decision to quit his coalition just days before a general election, is moving his Moslem-based party into the east Malaysian state.

Dr. Mahathir said in a nationally televised news conference after a meeting of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) Supreme Council late Tuesday that he was sending his deputy, Ghafar Baba, to Kota Kinabalu on Wednesday to organise the first UMNO branches in oil- and timber-rich Sabah. The move came a day after Sabah Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan's surprise announcement that he was quitting Dr. Mahathir's National Front coalition to align with opposition chief, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, a former trade minister.

Mr. Razaleigh, a 53-year-old bachelor prince, is leading a grand alliance of opposition parties against Dr. Mahathir's National Front, now left with 10 mostly ethnically based parties, in polls scheduled for the weekend. Analysts said the switch gives Mr. Razaleigh a headstart of at least 15 seats that Mr. Kitingan's Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) is assured of winning at the

weekend because of the party's wide following. Sabah has 20 seats in the 180-member Dewan Rakyat, the lower house of parliament to be elected in the most fiercely contested polls in Malaysia's history.

Dr. Mahathir on Tuesday called Mr. Kitingan's move "a stab in the back" and described it as an attempt to swing voters behind Mr. Razaleigh, who has accused the prime minister of divisive leadership and economic mismanagement.

Mr. Kitingan's move made Sabah, formerly British North Borneo which joined the Malaysian federation in 1963, the only state governed by a party in opposition since the Parti Islam lost control of northern Kelantan state in 1977.

Dr. Mahathir said that UMNO, which dominates the National Front, was reversing an earlier decision not to move into Sabah because it now believed there were Sabahans who were willing to support neither PBS nor the Moslem-based United Sabah National Organisation (USNO).

Mr. Kitingan came up against a barrage of criticism Tuesday with virtually all National Front leaders pledging their support for Dr. Mahathir. Many called the PBS decision, only four days before polls, an attempt at blackmail. Their statements were given wide publicity over government television, radio and local newspapers.

Dr. Mahathir said after the UMNO Supreme Council meeting Tuesday that USNO and his National Front would campaign for the six USNO candidates fielded in parliamentary constituencies and independents standing against the PBS. Dr. Mahathir said that Mr. Kitingan failed if he thought his switch to the opposition would encourage other parties to quit the National Front. "But only the PBS left and all others remain steadfast," he said.

Mr. Kitingan, explaining his decision Wednesday in the town of Sandakan on Sabah's east coast, dismissed Dr. Mahathir's allegation that his PBS had resorted to whipping up anti-federal sentiment among Sabahans. "If speaking up for our rights is misconstrued as being anti-federal, this then does not reflect the spirit of the national front where we are supposed to be able to discuss things as a family," the BERNAMA news agency quoted him as saying.

Mr. Kitingan on Monday said that Dr. Mahathir had ignored state requests despite the PBS support for the National Front, while Mr. Razaleigh had pledged to address them in a manifesto released by his opposition alliance.

State officials say that Mr. Kitingan had, among other things, sought an increase in oil royalties, now fixed at five per cent, more development funds and jobs for Sabahans in the civil service.

Singapore

Japan's Marubeni Trading House Sets Up Office
OW1210063690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0526 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Singapore, Oct. 12 KYODO—The major Japanese trading house Marubeni Corp. has set up a representative office in Singapore for natural rubber trading. The company, Marubeni International Commodities (Singapore), has taken over the rubber purchasing functions of Marubeni Corp.'s offices in New York and Tokyo, its Managing Director Chiaki Furui said Friday.

Furui said the company, which started operations on Wednesday, is purchasing rubber directly from its suppliers in Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia. Marubeni Corp. currently buys about 14,000 metric tons of rubber per month from these countries, of which 10,000 tons is shipped back to Japan for tire manufacturers. The rest is sent to the United States and Europe.

Furui said the company, set up with an initial capital of 2 million Singapore dollars, hopes to increase the tonnage of rubber purchased from this region to 20,000 tons per month in the next three years. He said Marubeni decided to set up its office here after considering that Singapore is a financial center in this region and is conveniently located near the rubber producing countries.

Cambodia

PRACHEACHON Criticizes U.S. Senate Aid
BK1810094390 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0448 GMT 18 Oct 90

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh 18 Oct (SPK)—The biweekly "PRACHEACHON" (The People), in a commentary criticizes a decision by the U.S. Senate to provide \$20 million in "humanitarian aid" to the noncommunist Khmer factions of Sihanouk and Son Sann.

The paper, central organ of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, continues:

"Such a decision is in complete opposition to the recent statement by the U.S. Government on its change of policy toward Cambodia and represents a big step backward for the U.S. Senate in its contributions to prevent attempts to resurrect the genocidal Pol Pot regime. It also represents an encouragement for the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann tripartite coalition to prolong the war and commit new crimes against the Cambodian people.

"As everyone knows, some world powers, to support the Pol Pot group in its acts of sabotage against the State of Cambodia, have set up a "program of humanitarian aid" for the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions through which they could escape the world opinion's condemnation for

their support of the Pol Pot criminals. According to a Thai military official, a large part of this aid to Sihanouk and Son Sann forces has fallen into the hands of the Pol Pot group. It is undeniable that Sihanouk and Son Sann are at present closely linked to the Pol Pot group in the so-called tripartite coalition. Altogether, they have tried by every means to torpedo the results of the recent informal meeting in Jakarta and turned to armed confrontation to settle the current conflict. This completely goes against the aspiration of the Cambodian people and the world.

The State of Cambodia has already deployed great efforts to find peacefully as soon as possible a political solution to the Cambodian problem. However, the goodwill of only one side cannot achieve an equitable and durable political solution. An equitable and durable political solution to the Cambodian problem should ensure the non-return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, respect for Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Concurrently, all concerned countries should put an end to their interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and stop their aid to Cambodian factions.

"The Cambodian people express their profound regret for these U.S. acts. Furthermore, with the pressure of the U.S. Department of State on Cambodian dancers, who are currently touring the United States, the decision by the U.S. Senate to provide \$20 million in aid to the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions will transmit a bad influence on the process to search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and will affect the friendship between the Cambodian and American people.

"The United States should reexamine its policy toward Cambodia; otherwise it should bear full responsibility for its acts," concludes PRACHEACHON.

'Major Strikes' on Khmer Rouge Said Planned

BK1810104390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 18 Oct 90

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 18 (AFP)—Phnom Penh forces are preparing to launch major strikes against Khmer Rouge positions across Cambodia in the dry season that begins weeks from now, officials sources said here Thursday. The development reflects diminishing optimism here on a speedy accord with the resistance on ending the 12-year Cambodian conflict.

"We want to break up or at least disrupt as much as possible Khmer Rouge positions in several regions, but especially in the centre of the country, notably around Tonle Sap lake," an official said.

The Khmer Rouge are the strongest force in the resistance movement opposed to the regime installed here following the 1978 Vietnamese invasion. Their troops

have been active recently in the region of Kompong Thom, north of the lake, and in the southeastern province of Kampot.

"We have noticed a strengthening of their military capacity in several areas recently but we have been unable to confirm whether they are equipped with armoured vehicles," the source said. "We know they have been training on Chinese armoured vehicles in a camp in Thailand close to the northwestern border," the source added.

According to a Soviet expert here, armoured vehicles would not present a serious threat. "The Phnom Penh army, whose operational capabilities have risen in recent months, now have the hardware to counter them," he said.

"We do not fear a Khmer Rouge offensive in the region of Siem Reap, even if they use armoured vehicles," the official source said, referring to an area northwest of the lake.

The Soviet Union is the chief supplier of arms to Phnom Penh, and Moscow has affirmed that shipments would stop if countries which supply the resistance, notably China, also ceased deliveries.

Along with the Khmer Rouge, the resistance groups the supporters of former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and those of former prime minister Son Sann, backed by the West and non-communist Southeast Asian Nations.

"If armoured vehicles are indeed positioned in the country that demonstrates that the Khmer Rouge have no intention of stopping fighting," the Soviet expert said. This could explain diminishing optimism on a swift peace agreement here, which was high after a recent meeting of all the Cambodian factions in Jakarta, he added.

In the Indonesian capital in September they adopted a peace plan under the auspices of the United Nations by which a Supreme National Council was created to embody national sovereignty during a transition period pending general elections. But a month ago the council's 12 members met in Bangkok and failed to agree on the final composition of the council, in particular on the appointment of Prince Sihanouk as president, which was unacceptable to Phnom Penh unless Prime Minister Hun Sen was nominated vice president.

Radio Denounces Son Sann Interview Remarks

BK1810100090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "With the Heart of the Devil but Words of a Saint"]

[Text] Recently, Son Sann granted an interview to VOA [Voice of America]. In this interview, Mr. Son Sann spoke as if he pitied the Cambodian people very much

and fervently desired peace in Cambodia. Worse still, Mr. Son Sann resorted to every slanderous means in blaming the government of the State of Cambodia for hindering the Cambodian solution, being an illegal regime serving foreign interests, and so on.

Those who have followed up the situation in Cambodia know well this is not the first nor the final campaign launched by Mr. Son Sann to fool world public opinion on the Cambodian issue. It is generally known since the fall of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in 1979, Mr. Son Sann and the other allies of Pol Pot have resorted to every means in an attempt to topple the young State of Cambodia's state power to enable them to regain whatever they had lost.

To accomplish this design, Mr. Son Sann did not hesitate to forge an alliance with the genocidal Pol Pot clique despite the fact he had declared his principled stance of opposing the policy of the genocidal regime. However, having failed to topple the State of Cambodia through military means, Son Sann and his allies have attempted to overthrow the State of Cambodia at the negotiating table.

During the past two years, Mr. Son Sann, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and Pol Pot have resorted to every means possible to exploit the goodwill and concessions of the State of Cambodia to gain what they failed to get on the military field. At every negotiation forum, from Jakarta, Paris, and Bangkok, to the one in Tokyo, Mr. Son Sann has not mentioned the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's recurrence. On the contrary, he has demanded the Cambodian people accept a Cambodian solution that includes a role for the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Mr. Son Sann has always attempted to use an advantage on the military field to put pressure on the negotiating table. This was why when all the Vietnamese volunteer troops were being repatriated and why Mr. Son Sann ordered his ragged army to launch a large-scale offensive on a number of areas along the Cambodian-Thai border, during which his soldiers conducted such crimes as robbing people's property, raping other people's wives and daughters, and causing untold destruction and suffering to innocent people. Is this Mr. Son Sann's pity for the Cambodian people?

We would like to ask Mr. Son Sann: Is it the election of Samdech Sihanouk as the Supreme National Council [SNC] or the ending of the war in Cambodia that is more vital to the Cambodian people?

Everyone knows during the first SNC meeting held in Bangkok in mid-September, Mr. Son Sann and his allies raised only the question of selecting Samdech Sihanouk as the SNC chairman. They did not pay attention to the State of Cambodia's proposal that the issue of SNC chairman should not be raised as an obstacle to the process of the meeting and that it was more necessary to discuss the remaining important questions, such as the

assigning of a delegation to attend the UN General Assembly, voluntary cease-fire, and the cessation of foreign military aid.

Moreover, it is generally known that Samdech Sihanouk's failure to join the SNC was not because of the State of Cambodia. It is the fault of Sihanouk himself, who pretended to be sick and asked for a six-month leave, and the fault of the other side, including Mr. Son Sann, which refused to put Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's name on the list of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's candidates for election into the SNC membership.

The fact that Mr. Son Sann has used the five framework documents of the five permanent members and the Jakarta joint communique as a justification, claiming these documents name Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the SNC chairman, is a most perfidious act. We would like to ask: Has Mr. Son Sann examined these documents thoroughly?

The fifth point in the first chapter of the five superpowers' framework documents states: If Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is elected chairman of the SNC, the five countries will welcome this event.

The final phrase of the fourth main point of the Jakarta joint communique notes: If the 12 SNC members so desire, they may elect a chairman for the SNC who, in that case, will become the 13th member of the SNC.

All these phrases clearly show both the five permanent members' framework documents and the Jakarta joint communique did not say Samdech Norodom Sihanouk must be made chairman of the SNC. Moreover, this 12-member SNC, which does not include Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, has already been supported by the United Nations. Why did Mr. Son Sann and his allies purposely misinterpret these documents? This is Mr. Son Sann's tricky idea to distort facts.

Mr. Son Sann can fool only those who try to please him, but he cannot deceive the Cambodian people who have closely and thoroughly watched the developments of the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. Therefore, Mr. Son Sann's statement that he wants to achieve peace as soon as possible and to end the Cambodian people's suffering is just a word of the devil.

At present, while the process toward a solution to the Cambodian problem is reaching its final stage, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Mr. Son Sann, and Pol Pot have all been busily transporting arms and ammunition from the other side of the border into our territory in an attempt to prolong the civil war in Cambodia. This is why Mr. Son Sann and his allies have raised the problem of the SNC chairman as an obstacle and ignored all other key issues.

Although it is controlling the overwhelming majority of the territory and population, the State of Cambodia has displayed its goodwill and made many concessions by

giving half of the SNC membership to the other side in contribution to reaching a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. However, our concessions also have their limit. The State of Cambodia cannot give concessions to the other side to the point where it is tantamount to committing a suicide. All appropriate solutions must respect Cambodia's sovereignty and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and be in favor of a peace without Pol Pot.

Hor Namhong Receives UN Aid Delegation

*BK1810082190 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0438 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh 18 Oct (SPK)—Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, received on Wednesday [17 October] morning in Phnom Penh a mission of the UN Development Program [UNDP] led by Mrs. Sarah Timpson, president of the UNDP's Non-governmental Section.

The Chief Cambodian diplomat welcomed the UN delegation and exchanged views with UN officials on the work UNDP will carry out now and in the future, the aid program for the improvement of structures [words indistinct] political (?settlement) of the Cambodian conflict. He informed Mrs. Sarah Timpson that, according to a report recently made by UNDP "fact-finding mission," an important fund has been set aside for the period after a solution to the Cambodian problem, and another for developing the country.

On this subject, Minister Hor Namhong said he is waiting to discuss this issue with the UNDP permanent mission to Phnom Penh.

Concerning the preparations of cadres and development activities following the definitive restoration of peace in Cambodia, Hor Namhong said: "Given the fact the State of Cambodia's economy is essentially based on agriculture, the various major activities are pegged to the development of food and industrial crops. This in turn is related to hydrology, energy, and communication structures and the formation of specialized cadres. On this issue, UNDP could bring its experts to Phnom Penh or send Cambodian cadres to study in neighboring countries."

He said that after the war, development will be important. However, some sectors, notably public health, require urgent assistance and good cooperation with various organizations to direct their activities "in accordance with our needs."

Minister Hor Namhong also asked the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] to make preparations (?relating to the repatriation) of Cambodian refugees currently living in various camps for their immediate repatriation following an agreement on a definitive settlement of the Cambodian problem.

On her part, Mrs. Sarah Timpson profoundly thanked Minister Hor Namhong for the warm reception and

expressed satisfaction with the results of the discussion. She pledged, upon her return, to discuss with Ahmed Rafiuddin, deputy UN Secretary General, problems raised by the Cambodian side.

The UN mission left Phnom Penh today at the end of its two-week visit to Cambodia. During its stay, UN officials held talks with Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. They also contacted representatives of humanitarian organizations in Phnom Penh. They visited the national museum, the former royal palace, and a number of economic and cultural establishments.

Leaders Send Condolences on Le Duc Tho's Death

*BK1610132590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] After receiving the heart-rending news about the death of Comrade Le Duc Tho, counselor to the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, sent a message of condolence to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly. The message reads:

On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia and the Cambodian people throughout the country and in our own names, we would like to extend to the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the SRV Council of Ministers, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and the bereft family our saddest condolences over the loss of Comrade Le Duc Tho, counselor to the CPV Central Committee.

Comrade Le Duc Tho was the elite son of the Vietnamese people, a leader who was always patient, hard-working, and loyal to the cause of the Vietnamese people's struggle against colonialism, imperialism, international reactionaries, and their lackeys for independence, freedom, and happiness of the Vietnamese people. Comrade Le Duc Tho always helped foster the feeling of fraternal solidarity and close cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos for the cause of independence, peace, freedom, and socialism.

The death of Comrade Le Duc Tho constitutes a great loss of an elite son, an active personality for the international communist and workers movement. It thereby

causes a great pain in the hearts of the Vietnamese people as well as the Cambodian people and communists throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to express our saddest condolences to the fraternal Vietnamese people over this great loss. Like the fraternal Vietnamese people, we Cambodians will turn this grief into a great force in creating firm solidarity and close cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos in the cause of defending and bringing prosperity to the nations and in active contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. The Cambodian party, government, and people pledge to spare no effort to protect the fraternal solidarity and further develop the excellent relations that have existed between our two peoples.

Over 1.1 Million Hectares of Rice Planted

*BK1710124190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] According to a report of the Ministry of Agriculture, by mid-October this year the whole country had planted over 1.1 million hectares of rainy season rice, or more than 56 percent of plan. Compared with the same period last year, this represents an increase of 100,000 hectares.

Comrade Chea Song, first deputy minister of agriculture, said that this result was sluggish in comparison to the rainy season, which is going to tail off by the end of October. Therefore, the agricultural service in all provinces and municipalities should exhort the peasants to intensify the rice growing campaign at the end of the season when there is still some rainwater.

VONADK Hails UN Resolution, Decries SRV

*BK1810073990 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Station editorial: "Hail to the 45th UN General Assembly's Resolution To Promote a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodian Problem on the Basis of the Document of the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council"]

[Text] On 15 October the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the document of the UN Security Council [UNSC], the Jakarta agreement, and the UNSC resolution dated 20 September 1990. This unanimous resolution of the UN General Assembly constitutes an open and official declaration of the world's demand for these three documents to be respected and implemented.

On 4 October Nguyen Co Thach arrogantly declared, before the UN General Assembly, his opposition to the peace plan of the UNSC permanent members. Meanwhile, the Hun Sen group, which is a Vietnamese puppet, has continued to voice its opposition to the UNSC and

Jakarta documents and to the formation of the Supreme National Council [SNC] with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its chairman.

Moreover, on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia, the aggressor Hanoi authorities have continued to send more aggressor troops from Vietnam to Cambodia and intensified activities on almost all battlefields throughout Cambodia, particularly in Battambang, on Route 10 west of Battambang, and in Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom Provinces.

Because of this situation, the majority of the UN member countries together with the ASEAN countries have once again forced the aggressor Hanoi authorities to accept the resolution for implementing the Jakarta and UNSC documents. Thus, the aggressor Hanoi authorities—masters of the Vietnamese puppets—have no other choice but to accept the resolution. This clearly shows the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys can never avoid accepting these three documents, which are supported by the whole world, including the ASEAN countries, the five permanent members of the UNSC, and the UN General Assembly. Therefore, the aggressor Hanoi authorities and the puppet Hun Sen group—Vietnam's lackey—are caught by the world. The world's people will not allow them to launch activities and maneuvers to sabotage these documents at will.

The Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces want peace and national independence. They want to liberate their country from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors. The Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces will not allow the aggressor Hanoi authorities and the Phnom Penh party—tool of the aggressor Hanoi authorities—to trample arbitrarily upon the Jakarta agreement on the formation of the SNC and the UNSC document.

All Cambodian people, Cambodian national resistance forces, and Cambodian patriots pledge to unite in a great national union, continue to raise the combat banner, and continue to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys. They will do this until the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys are compelled to implement the Jakarta agreement to form the SNC, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the chairman, and until they agree to implement the UNSC document and allow the United Nations and the UN Peacekeeping Force to conduct overall supervision in Cambodia, particularly the total withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia.

VONADK: 30 Soldiers Join Resistance 3-5 Oct

*BK1610122290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Summary] On 3 October, 16 government soldiers, who were forced to go and fight to retake liberated zones from the national resistance forces [NRF], attacked Vietnamese troops mixed among the Phnom Penh soldiers

stationed in Kompong Thom Province. They killed six and wounded three Vietnamese soldiers. They then fled to join the NRF, bringing along all their firearms.

On 5 October, 14 Cambodian soldiers, fighting on Kompong Speu battlefield, joined the NRF with their armaments. Before rallying to the NRF, the Cambodian soldiers fired at Vietnamese troops wearing the Phnom Penh army uniforms. They killed four and wounded two of them.

More SRV Troops Reportedly Arrive 4-9 Oct

BK1810020890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] According to our Cambodian national resistance forces operating on the Ratanakiri, Kompong Thom, and northwest Phnom Penh battlefields, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have successively brought fresh troops from Vietnam to Cambodia.

1. On 4 October, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 700 fresh Vietnamese troops along National Route 2 across Phnom Penh city and deployed them along the Prek Thnaot River north of Kompong Speu provincial seat.

2. On 7 October, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 670 fresh Vietnamese soldiers along National Route 1 and crossed the Mekong River at Neak Luong. The troops spent a night in Phnom Penh and were then taken by navy boats along the Tonle Sap River and deployed in Kompong Thom provincial seat.

3. On 9 October, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 400 fresh Vietnamese troops along National Route 19. Some of these soldiers were deployed at Bar Kev township and others in Ban Lung township in Bar Kev and Lomphat Districts in Ratanakiri Province.

In sum, in three days, on 4, 7, and 9 October, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 1,770 fresh Vietnamese troops to the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia.

Enemy Position in Kompong Speu Said Attacked

BK1810012590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] On 9 October our national resistance forces attacked a battalion of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets in Choam Sangke Commune, south Phnum Sruoch District [Kompong Speu Province] on the Kompong Speu battlefield. We killed 18 enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 16 others; 22 were taken prisoner. We destroyed 15 assorted weapons and seized five RPM machine guns, nine light machine guns, 20 AR-15's, 14 B-40's and B-41's, two 60-mm mortars, 47 AK's, a pistol, and a quantity of ammunition and other war materiel.

'Three-Pronged Attack' Launched in Kong Pisei

BK1810011390 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] On 10 October our national resistance forces launched a three-pronged attack against the township of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets in Bar Set in Kong Pisei District [Kompong Speu Province] on the northwest Phnom Penh battlefield.

The first prong attacked the company position of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets and their military training school; the second prong attacked the Bar Set district office; and the third prong attacked the Bar Set commune office and the Bar Set market. After a 30-minute battle, we were fully in control of these three prongs. We killed three enemy soldiers and wounded five others, destroyed a large truck, and seized four AK's and a quantity of war materiel. We liberated five villages—Bar Set Chas, Krom Hun, Sdok, Sampoa, and Kralang Chum—and freed 20 youths who had been drafted by the Vietnamese enemy and puppets.

More SRV Settlers Reportedly Arrive 15 Oct

BK1710113990 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] According to our Cambodian national resistance forces operating on the Koh Kong Kraom battlefield, on 15 October the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 200 Vietnamese families from Vietnam by ships to settle in Kirsakor District, Koh Kong Province. All of these Vietnamese nationals hold Cambodian ID cards and are naturalized as Cambodians.

Indonesia

Subroto Calls for Release of Oil Reserves

BK1710131890 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0537 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 17 (ANTARA-ECOANA)—Consumer countries must release their oil reserves soon as the oil supply in the fourth trimester of this year still lacks 1.8 million bpd [barrels per day], OPEC Secretary General Subroto said here Tuesday. Quoting the data of the International Energy Agency (IEA), he said in the fourth trimester of 1990, the need for oil is estimated to total 54.5 million bpd. During the period OPEC countries will produce 24 million bpd including LNG [liquefied natural gas] and condensate, while non-OPEC countries 28.7 million bpd, he said.

The production estimation does not take into consideration any additional production increase to welcome the winter nor the production from the North Sea and the Soviet Union. The OPEC secretary general further said that it is normal that some oil companies are still keeping

their reserves for economic considerations. "This means, it is the consumer countries which must release their reserves," he added.

Meanwhile, Algerian Oil Minister Sadek Boussena said that OPEC will not use its strength to force IEA to release its stocks. Such a practice might be possible in the past, but OPEC now prefers to concentrate on dialogs to solve various problems, he said.

In making the international oil market more stable, he said, OPEC is ready to increase its production above its quota. "But, once the market is stable, OPEC will have to return to its agreed quota," he said.

On the price of oil, Subroto said, ideally it should not be too high because the rapidly increasing price will eventually decline rapidly as well. The important thing now is that OPEC is also determined to help developing nations with no oil sources, he said.

Suharto Trip to Japan, PRC, SRV Discussed

*BK1610132990 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
7 Oct 90 pp 1, 16*

[Excerpt] Beijing, KOMPAS—President Suharto is very likely to visit Beijing in the middle of November. President Suharto will make the state visit after attending the coronation of Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo, Japan. From Beijing, President Suharto is scheduled to visit Hanoi.

Murdiono, minister in the State Secretariat, disclosed this in an interview with Indonesian newsmen at Diaoyutai Guesthouse, Beijing on Friday evening [5 October]. Murdiono, who was earlier invited by PRC Prime Minister Li Peng for a dinner, said that China would warmly and joyfully welcome President Suharto. "The welcome will be similar to that accorded to Prime Minister Li Peng when he visited Indonesia in early August," Murdiono was quoted by KOMPAS correspondent Rene Pattirajawane as saying yesterday. The president of the Republic of Indonesia and his delegation will be in mainland China for five days and are scheduled to visit several places and cities in the PRC. During the interview with the newsmen, Murdiono, however, could not disclose the places to be visited by President Suharto.

"On 8 November, an advance team will arrange the president's itinerary," he said. Kadarisman, director general for protocol and consular affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and a delegation will be in Beijing to prepare an agenda for the state visit.

Minister Murdiono, who is in Beijing in his capacity as chairman of the Indonesian Lawn Tennis Association to give moral support to his players, said further that an Indonesian ambassador would have filled his new post in Beijing prior to President Suharto's forthcoming visit.

President Suharto has already approved the candidate for the post of ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the PRC. The latter is just awaiting approval from the PRC. On the other hand, the nomination of the PRC

ambassador to Jakarta has been approved by the Indonesian Government, and he is expected to fill his new post in the near future.

When asked who the new ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Beijing is, Minister Murdiono replied: "I have forgotten his name. However, the ambassador will definitely be there prior to the president's visit." Murdiono confirmed that the ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Beijing is a career diplomat from the Department of Foreign Affairs, not from the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia.

Some KOMPAS sources said that the ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Beijing would be Gunadirja, who is currently director of the Foreign Service School of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Gunadirja is a Sinologist who earned his degree from the Department of Sinology of the School of Letters of the University of Indonesia. [passage omitted]

Paper Hails Visit

*BK1610153790 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 11 Oct 90 p 4*

[Editorial: "Suharto's Asia Journey"]

[Text] By covering three Asian countries on his foreign travel itinerary next month, President Suharto seems to be conveying the message that Indonesia is very much aware of the changes that are taking place in the East Asia-Pacific region. Japan is the first country which the President will visit, to attend Emperor Akihito's coronation on Nov. 12.

The fact that the era of Emperor Akihito's reign is named *Heisei*, which means "achieving peace," indicates strongly that Japan is indeed facing a new era. Although certainly unplanned, Japan's agonizing over the part which it is expected to play in the context of the Gulf crisis, shows that that economic superpower is going through a transition phase which hopefully will lead to a clearer awareness of its global role. President Suharto's presence at Emperor Akihito's coronation ceremony could also be interpreted as an indication that Indonesia is ready and always willing to engage in a thorough dialog on the form of cooperation that is needed to forge a new security order in the East Asia-Pacific region.

President Suharto's state visit to China is a capping off, in a manner of speaking, of the series of events leading up to the reestablishment of normal relations between Indonesia and China.

If in February last year—when President Suharto was in Tokyo to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, on which occasion he met with the Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichan—anyone had ventured to put forth the idea that within two years not only would the two countries have normalized their relations, but that Prime Minister Li Peng would be paying a visit to Jakarta and President Suharto to Beijing, he would surely have been regarded an obstinate optimist.

That, however, is what actually happened, and on the basis of a number of considerations, our guess is that for President Suharto himself this visit is the most significant which he has made since he became head of state and government. President Suharto's visit seems to underline the fact that Indonesia will be closely following the developments that will take place in that most populous country of Asia and the world. How China will cope with its modernization process, and how it perceives its role in the East Asia-Pacific region, is naturally very important for Indonesia to watch.

What is at stake is the expectation that with the establishment of normal relations between China and all the other countries of Asia, Beijing will assume a more cooperative attitude with respect to the forging of a network of cooperation that will ensure stability and growth in our region. That also means that we and other countries in Southeast Asia hope that China will not let itself be trapped in a big-power syndrome with hegemonic tendencies, but that it will show its readiness to settle any international conflict in this region in which it is party, through peaceful means.

The last item on President Suharto's itinerary, his official visit to Vietnam, is a timely one. It so happens that his visit to Hanoi takes place at a time when, basically, Vietnam's relationship with China has been restored after the recent visit of top Vietnamese leaders to Beijing, and after the meeting in New York on Sept. 29 between Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. All this is a strong indication that a normalization of relations between those formerly warring countries will be achieved before very long.

Considering Vietnam's geopolitical position in Southeast Asia, which cannot be regarded as too prominent, it is actually surprising to see how that country has so much colored East Asian historiography since the end of World War II. The Vietnamese, we venture, would be the last people to want a war with the most powerful country in the world, the United States, and with the most populous country, China. That, however, has been Vietnam's fate, although its people certainly do not deserve to be burdened with so much suffering.

Based on the parallel trends shown by their respective anticolonial struggles, Indonesia has always shown great sympathy and understanding towards Vietnam's position, even when the rest of the world tended to treat it as a pariah of the international community of nations. The important thing now is how to help Vietnam, so that it can accelerate its development efforts and so that it will not lag too far behind the other countries of Southeast Asia. After all, it is not to Indonesia's geopolitical interest if a kind of dichotomy is established in our subregion, due to the existence of an ASEAN which enjoys a steady economic growth, and an Indochina that is stagnant.

Perhaps President Suharto's presence in Hanoi can persuade the old guard in the Vietnamese Communist Party to ease their rigid stand in facing the necessity of change. All in all, when President Suharto returns home at the end of November, Indonesia will certainly have left a lasting imprint on the rest of East Asia as a country that is to be reckoned with at a time when countries in this region are facing the unavoidable task of designing a new security order that is based on mutual cooperation.

Two Separatists Killed, Others Arrested in Aceh

BK1810062490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0604 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 18 (AFP)—Indonesian troops killed two members of a separatist group during a clash in the northwestern province of Aceh, military sources here said Thursday. The armed clash occurred Tuesday near the Jabal Gafur University campus in Sigli, some 160 kilometers (100 miles) east of Banda Aceh, the province's capital. Several injured rebels were arrested, the military sources said. They did not say whether there were any casualties on the military side.

The sources said the rebels were members of [a] "security disturbance band," a term normally used to refer to separatist movements, in this case the Aceh Merdeka (free) Movement, observers said.

On Sunday two policemen were killed when their post at the neighbouring Tiro District was raided by members of the separatist groups, the sources said.

Clashes between the military and the rebels were intense earlier this year, with at least 40 police and soldiers and 30 civilians killed between January and August. They somewhat subsided in August after the military sent reinforcements into the province and launched an operation to round up the rebels.

Minister Says Tight Money Policy To Continue

BK0810105290 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0922 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 8 (OANA-ANTARA)—The government has indicated its current tight money policy will be maintained till the end of the current fiscal year (1990-91) and may even continue into the 1991-92 fiscal year to press down inflation. This indication was given by Finance Minister J.B. Sumarlin in a working session of the House Budget Commission on Monday [8 October].

Meanwhile, the government will do its best to keep the amount of money in circulation stable, in the sense that it will be the same in fiscal 1991-92 as in fiscal 1990-91, Sumarlin said. In the first quarter of fiscal 1990-91, the amount of money in circulation was 23.2 trillion rupiah, up four percent from the same period in the previous fiscal year. The fiscal year begins in April and ended in March.

The tight money policy has the goal of keeping down the inflation rate which in the last few months has tended to rise compared with the parallel months in previous years.

From April to August this year, the inflation rate was recorded at six percent compared with only 2.5 percent in the same period the year before. Meanwhile, the liquidity of the Indonesian economy is at present recorded at 70.1 trillion rupiah, Sumarlin said. Sumarlin, however, was confident that in fiscal 1991-92 the economy would still continue to grow steadily with increases in private sector investment and in government saving.

As to the nation's debt service ratio (DSR), it is, according to the minister, only 28 percent, with the value of export reaching 24.3 billion U.S. dollars and the external debt servicing 6.8 billion U.S. dollars.

Speaking of the Gulf crisis, he noted its negative impacts on the Indonesian economy were limited to the facts that Kuwait had had to stop its aid to Indonesia and that Indonesian export to Iraq also had to be stopped. Should war break out, he said, the price of oil would jump up leading to a recession in the industrial countries which in turn would also hit the Indonesian economy. The positive impact of the crisis: Government revenues from oil and gas export increased substantially, but it will only be a temporary phenomenon, Sumarlin said.

Suharto on Development of Palm Oil Industry

BK1310085490 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0756 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Medan (North Sumatra), Oct 13 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto here Saturday called on the country's businessmen to develop crude palm oil (CPO) and palm kernel oil (PKO) processing industry since the businessmen had so far faced price uncertainty of the two commodities in the international market. The president made the call when he symbolically inaugurated 21 CPO and PKO processing plants, 33 other plants and one industrial estate located in seven provinces.

Industry Minister Hartarto told the press recently that the construction of the 54 plants and the industrial estate had cost rupiah 596 billion and would absorb 18,323 workers. Most of the industries, he said, would be export-oriented and were expected to earn 575 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange annually. [passage indistinct]

The inaugural ceremony took place at Belawan here. According to the president, the development of such industry to process CPO and KPO into chemical products like soap constituted one of the government's efforts to overcome the price uncertainty of the commodities in the world market.

In addition, he went on, the development of such industry would also benefit oil palm estates throughout the country, because prices of their produce would not be

affected by the fluctuating prices in the world market. He hoped that the future development of such [word indistinct] industry would not only for CPO and KPO but also for other products.

President Suharto also said that the plants which were designed and built by Indonesian experts were cheaper than those designed and built by foreigners.

On that occasion, the head of state also touched on the current development by stating that the nation had made significant progress in carrying out its national development program. However, he admitted that although there has been some significant progress in the national development, a just and prosperous society based on the pancasila state ideology had not been realized. Therefore, the president reminded that the development process would take time and hard work by all layers of the society. There is no nation in the world that could build their country in a short time, he insisted.

Furthermore, the chief executive expressed the hope that the presence of the plants would give an advantage to the local people, both in North Sumatra and other provinces.

Also present during the ceremony were Industry Minister Hartarto, a number of cabinet ministers and North Sumatra Governor Raja Inal Siregar.

Laos

Kaysone Phomvihane Attends Trade Meeting 18 Oct

BK1810135190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Excerpt] The first nationwide trade conference was officially opened in Vientiane this morning under the chairmanship of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, who is also chairman of the Council of Ministers. The conference was attended by nearly (?300) trade delegates from all provinces and from state and private trading companies. Also attending the conference were members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers, and members of the provincial administrative committees.

At the conference, Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee, minister, head of the office of the party Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers, delivered an opening speech, noting: The fourth congress of our party correctly outlined the overall lines and main (?guidelines) for each branch of work. Our party remains extremely alert to all changes in the world's economic thinking and has correctly and creatively applied (?Lenin's) new economic policy to the conditions and circumstances in our country. To translate the party's lines in each branch of work into detailed orientation, such as the line on new economic changes, we have successfully convened a nationwide conference on agriculture and forestry work, a nationwide banking

conference, and a nationwide finance conference. At present, these services are effectively translating the spirit and contents of the conferences into practice. [passage omitted]

Vientiane Radio Condemns New Israeli 'Crimes'

*BK1710162390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Article: "The world people demand that Israeli powerholders cease committing new crimes against the Palestinian people"]

[Text] As reported earlier, on 8 October the Israeli Administration which is occupying the Palestinian territory used a large number of its police and military forces, supported by armed helicopters and poisonous gas, to fire on and to kill in a horrifying manner Palestinian people at Al-Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem. More than 30 were killed, and nearly 1,000 others were wounded.

This is not the first time the Israeli powerholders have committed such cruel crimes against the Palestinian people. It is merely one in a sequence of unending inhumane acts they have committed for many years. This act constitutes a serious violation of the national rights of the Palestinian people and undermines the ongoing process to resolve problems in the Middle East. It is a challenge to peace movements all over the world and runs counter to the trend of the epoch. It has been strongly condemned by the world public opinion in the same manner as the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait has been condemned by countries in all corners of the world.

This act of cruelty by Israel has further enraged the Palestinian people. Nonetheless, this notorious act only serves to further encourage the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO to rise up to resist the Israeli occupation and to restore their fundamental national rights—that is, to set up an independent state of Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital.

Moreover, this bloodshed has not only prompted all peace- and justice-loving nations throughout the world to demand the Zionist Israelis immediately cease oppression and intimidation of the Palestinian people; it has also drawn strong condemnation from people around the world.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Lao people are concerned with the incident and strongly condemn the crime committed by the Israeli Administration against the Palestinian people. We demand they immediately cease committing such acts and strictly respect the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Lao people would like to reaffirm our support to the heroic and just struggle of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation. We firmly believe that under the leadership of the PLO, the Palestinian people will certainly be able to score a glorious victory.

Party Delegation Leaves for Le Duc Tho Funeral

*BK1710115790 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] This morning a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, left aboard a special plane for the SRV to attend a funeral ceremony of Comrade Le Duc Tho, former counselor, former Political Bureau member, and former secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The funeral will be held in Hanoi on Wednesday, 17 October.

Comrade Le Duc Tho, 79, passed away as a result of cancer on 13 October. Throughout the 64-year period of his political life, Comrade Le Duc Tho was greatly devoted to the revolutionary cause of Vietnam. He was among the students of the great President Ho Chi Minh.

Returns 17 Oct

*BK1810095490 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 18 (KPL)—A party delegation led by Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member of the LPR [Lao People's Revolutionary] Party Central Committee, arrived home yesterday afternoon after attending the funeral of Le Duc Tho, held on October 17, morning in Hanoi.

Le Duc Tho was former Politburo member and former secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, advisor to the CPV Central Committee.

Condolences Sent

*BK1710111890 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 17 Oct 90*

["Message of condolences" from the Lao People's Revolutionary Party to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee in Hanoi; date not given]

[Text] The Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and the Lao people are deeply saddened by the death of Comrade Le Duc Tho, former Political Bureau member, former secretary, and former counselor of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. During the past decades of his political life, Comrade Le Duc Tho has devoted his intelligence and abilities and undergone lofty sacrifices in carrying out his work, thus greatly contributing to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese party and people for national independence, unification, and prosperity. He has also significantly contributed to the flourishing of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and special relations between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples as well as to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in the world.

The death of Comrade Le Duc Tho is considered a loss of a senior revolutionary cadre for the Vietnamese party

and people. We also consider Comrade Le Duc Tho's death as the loss of a close comrade of the LPRP. The LPRP and the Lao people would like to join the party and fraternal people of Vietnam in expressing deep sorrow and mourning on this occasion.

We pledge to continue to do our best to increasingly promote and develop, ever more fruitfully, the time-honored, traditionally fine friendship, solidarity, and special relations of fraternity between Laos and Vietnam for the benefits of the peoples of our two countries. We also would like to take this occasion to share deep sorrow and grievousness with the bereaved family and relatives of Comrade Le Duc Tho.

U.S.-Designed Communications System Set Up

*BK0810121890 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT
8 Oct 90*

[Text] Vientiane, October 8 (KPL)—The Lao-American project for comprehensive rural development in Houa Phan Province recently installed a distant communication radio system at 3 points, the ministry of agriculture the centre, Viangthong and Houa Mouang districts of the province. [sentence as received]

This is to ensure communication between the centre and the operational team of the project. The radio devices installed amounted to 60,000 U.S. dollars.

It is expected that another radio will be set up soon in Son District, also an area within this project.

Writers Delegation Tours Northeastern Thailand

*BK1610121690 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT
16 Oct 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 16 (KPL)—A delegation of Lao writers and novelists recently ended its meeting with Thai writers of the northeastern part "Isan" with a joint statement issued, aimed at bilateral cooperation for peace and friendship consistent with the relations between two governments, Laos and Thailand.

The Lao delegation led by Somsri Desakamphou, veteran writer, advisor to the Ministry of Information and Culture, visited Thailand from October 7-8, at the invitation of the Thai Isan Writers' Club with the support of the CHAIYAPHUM newspaper and the LOETTHAM business magazine of Thai Chaiyaphum Province.

In addition to the meeting with their Thai friends, the Lao writers toured several interesting institutions and important archeological sites, a trace of the by-blood-line relationship between the two neighbours.

Asian Games Sportsmen Feted by PRC Embassy

*BK1810105290 Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 18 (KPL)—The Chinese Embassy in Laos hosted here on October 15 a reception for Lao sportsmen who had taken part in the 11th Asian Games in Beijing.

Attending the reception were Mr. Singkapho Sikhotchounnamali, president of the Lao National Olympic Committee, Mr. Souvannalat Sai-gnavong, its vice-president, senior Lao officials in the sports department and the Lao sportsmen who had participated in the games.

Philippines

Manglapus: Bases Talks Could Be Postponed

*HK1810072790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0706 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Manila, Oct 18 (AFP)—Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said on Thursday talks on the future of U.S. bases in the Philippines scheduled this month might be postponed, but a new accord could be reached by January.

He told a press conference that Manila wanted joint use of Clark Air Base by January, echoing a similar statement issued last month by Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, another member of the Philippine negotiating panel.

"We have not made it a secret that we are hoping the idea of joint use of, or combined use between the American and Philippine Air Force...could commence by January next year," Mr. Manglapus said. He added that the Philippine panel was "willing to negotiate" the future of the Crow Valley firing range beside Clark, located north of the capital.

Asked by reporters whether the third round of bases talks scheduled this month would go ahead, Mr. Manglapus said, "I doubt it." But he said that by January both sides could reach an agreement on Clark and Subic Naval Base, the two largest overseas U.S. bases whose lease expires in 1991, adding, "Thus far, our timetable need not be altered."

Mr. Manglapus said Manila's objective in proposing joint use of Clark was "to civilianize the entire operations immediately after the termination of the current agreement. Civilianization, however, in our view does not exclude an arrangement for allowing them (U.S. forces) to operate their military airlift command on the basis of commercial relationship," Mr. Manglapus said.

Asked about the Philippines' economic preparedness in taking over Clark, Mr. Manglapus said: "I won't dare at his point to give you a detailed answer. What I can give you is the assurance that we are ready to take over Clark. There will be phasing in and phasing out operations."

Negotiators Said Firm on Takeover Timetable*HK1810100790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 18 (AFP)—The Philippine Government Thursday stood firm on its plan to start using Clark Air Base jointly with U.S. forces in January in preparation for a full takeover by September.

Its chief negotiators, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, stressed Manila's stand on Clark and said the next round of talks on local U.S. bases may not start as expected this month.

The U.S. lease on Clark, Subic Naval Base and four smaller facilities expires September 16, 1991 unless extended by a new treaty.

"Our position has been made very clear. We want to take over Clark by September 1991," Mr. Manglapus told a news conference.

Mr. Bengzon, using stronger language, told businessmen that Manila's plan to implement joint use of Clark in January, and to take over the base and remove all U.S. combat forces stationed there by September, was non-negotiable. "These are our terms and we shall stand by them. To do anything less would be tantamount to not negotiating, but simply acceding to the U.S. position," he said, adding that Manila was "determined to see this to the end."

Mr. Bengzon predicted that Washington "will continue to drive a hard bargain in the coming rounds of talks" and "will try very hard to make us accept their own definition of our sovereignty" and the timetable for withdrawal. He said the strength of the Philippine position will depend on public support, and admitted that "in these difficult times some of us may be swayed by the shield of perceived U.S. security."

Both allies have until January to reach agreement on the future of the bases, or start preparing for a total U.S. military withdrawal from this former colony by September.

Manila has offered to let U.S. forces stay longer at Subic, a ship repair complex considered the most crucial of the facilities, and use Clark for transporting military air cargo on a commercial basis.

Clark hosts the U.S. 13th Air Force, which has two F-4 fighter squadrons, and serves as a key transshipment point for U.S. forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Subic serves the Japan-based U.S. 7th Fleet.

Asked for comment on the Philippine officials' uncompromising stand on Clark, U.S. Embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager said: "We'd be happy to discuss these issues in the next round of discussions."

On the date of the next round, the two Philippine negotiators indicated that plans to hold it this month

were likely to be scrapped. Mr. Schrager said only that the talks had been expected to reopen soon after adjourning in September. [passage omitted]

Estimated 50% of Mindanao Troops 'Fence Sitters'*HK1710024790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 17 Oct 90 pp 1, 7*

[Excerpt] The military has estimated that at least 50% of army and constabulary troops in northern Mindanao were fence sitters, allowing renegade army colonel Alexander Noble and his followers to pass through 11 checkpoints and barricades "without any resistance being offered or a shot being fired."

A senior Camp Aguinaldo official said several officers and soldiers who failed to stop Noble's 223-kilometer trek from Butuan City to Cagayan de Oro City would be investigated and face a possible court martial.

Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Miguel Sol, former commander of the 4th Infantry Division; Col. [Colonel] Hercules Galon, former commander of the 403rd Infantry Brigade; and five senior PC [Philippine Constabulary] commanders in northern Mindanao are on the carpet for offering little or no resistance to Noble's mutiny.

The same source told reporters that Noble overestimated the support he had expected from soldiers in northern Mindanao. But his forces reportedly managed to get through the barricades and checkpoints because the troops merely watched and did nothing to stop them.

To be investigated are officers and soldiers who manned the checkpoints in Carmen town in Agusan del Norte; Magsaysay town in Misamis Oriental, Gingoog City; Salay, Balingasag, Villanueva towns in Misamis Oriental and in Cagayan de Oro City. It was reported that in some instances, the soldiers even removed barricades to allow Noble and his followers to pass through.

Noble's supporters did not come from three army infantry battalions as earlier reported but from elements of the 30th Infantry Battalion, the 403rd Infantry Brigade, the Armored battalion in Butuan City and Citizens' Armed Forces Geographical Unit (Cafgu) volunteers in Bukidnon.

Yesterday, senior defense and military officials met with Sol during his preliminary investigation. He refused to talk to reporters.

In the rebellion trial yesterday of retired Brig. Gen. Felix Brawner, a key prosecution witness appeared unable to prove the defendant's participation in the December coup attempt.

At the hearing conducted by Judge Jaime Salazar of the Quezon City Regional Trial Court, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] operations chief Brig. Gen. Lisandro Abadia said he had no personal knowledge of the defendant's acts of disloyalty.

He said he had always trusted Brawner "to a certain point" and cast doubt on reports that Brawner tried to influence other soldiers to transfer armaments from the Philippine Army armory to the Scout Rangers headquarters at Fort Bonifacio in Makati.

Abadia was the first witness Senior Government Prosecutor Aurelio Trampe presented in the trial. Trampe's move, however, apparently backfired as Judge Salazar himself reminded Abadia that he was called to testify for the prosecution, not for the defense.

Abadia was formerly Brawner's deputy at the Northern Luzon Command in Villaluz, Nueva Vizcaya.

Interviewed after the hearing, Brawner insisted on his innocence. He theorized that he was implicated in the coup attempt probably because he was in Fort Bonifacio at the height of the fighting. However, he said that this was not unusual as he has been a resident of the camp for the past thirty years.

Brawner, who is out on a P [Philippine pesos] 100,000 bail, said he would be proven innocent if the government would only call to the witness stand retired Brig. Gen. Galileo Kintana who, he said, knew what really happened during the mutiny. [passage omitted]

Central Bank Head on Economic Reforms Pursuit
HK1810041790 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 18 Oct 90 p 2

[Text] Central Bank Gov. Jose L. Cuisia, Jr. yesterday assured the Association of Commercial, Economic and Agricultural Attaches that the Government will pursue fundamental economic reforms in the face of the adverse effects of the Middle East crisis and the July calamity.

He said the Government will be firm and decisive in addressing outstanding policy issues which include investment promotion, tariff reform, trade liberalization, prudence in monetary management, and reduction of the budgetary deficit.

He added that better prospects for the coming years, however, call not only for domestic adjustment but also for the mobilization of additional resources from foreign countries to help the country cover its financing requirements.

Mr. Cuisia reported that Government's privatization program is being vigorously pursued, noting that more than 214 of the assets transferred to the Asset Privatization Trust (APT) had been disposed of as of last September 30 and roughly P [Philippine pesos] 13 billion have been remitted to the treasury.

These funds are earmarked for the Government's comprehensive agrarian reform program. He said the APT and other agencies are working on the sale of accounts which require considerable capital investment for their purchase, rehabilitation and operation.

Investment laws would be made more responsive to the needs of the country and to regional opportunities through a review of incentives and regulations and passage of bills liberalizing foreign equity restrictions.

The budgetary deficit will be cut through a combination of expenditure reduction amounting to roughly P25 billion and revenue increases of about P30 billion next year.

Prudence in monetary management will also be exercised, Mr. Cuisia said. "Monetary policy will be kept at a steady course to minimize inflation. Price stability is an indispensable ingredient for growth since high inflation rates erode gains in the purchasing power of the currency, he said.

Thailand

Prime Minister Interviewed on Cabinet, Cambodia
BK1810102490 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] The Thai prime minister said Thailand has supported the meetings of leaders of all the Cambodian factions so that they can reach an agreement among themselves and win a seat in the United Nations.

Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan granted an interview to reporters at the Thai Embassy in London yesterday evening, following his meeting with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

He reported that he had discussed the settlement of the Cambodian problem with the British prime minister. Chatchai informed his counterpart of Thailand's stand on the issue and the development of the formation of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia. He told her that the formation of the SNC has progressed to some extent and the next meeting will be held in Indonesia. Up until now, the Cambodian factions should have reached some agreement among themselves. If they have not been able to reach an agreement or still have a conflict, peace in Cambodia will not be possible. On this, Thailand has always put forth effort to establish peace in Cambodia, and to be in line with the resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council. The UN's peace proposal for Cambodia was worked out by its five permanent members.

The Thai prime minister said the discussion also included bilateral trade cooperation. Thailand proposed that Britain buy more Thai products, including canned food, textile goods, and ready-made garments. He said Thailand had already ordered a large amount of goods from England, including five British aircraft. England has also joined in an investment in the project for expanding Thailand's telephone system by three million lines. In the future, Thailand will no longer have a problem of a shortage of telephone lines. In Bangkok alone, two million more phone lines will be installed, while the rest will be installed upcountry.

At the interview, the prime minister also answered questions about the current situation in Thailand. He confirmed that he was concerned about the country. Believing that the Cabinet and military can help maintain peace and order, he therefore felt relieved and said that there would be nothing to worry about.

[Begin recording] [Chatchai] According to the information received, there has been no problem, except for the student who set himself on fire. He is still in the hospital. I have ordered the doctors to give him the best medical treatment. Apart from this, there are no other problems.

[Reporter] Since you are away for many days, do you not worry about the country?

[Chatchai] Normally, I do. But our Cabinet is strong, they can keep the situation under control, and the military also gives them full cooperation. Therefore, there is nothing to worry about. The fact that I am away from the country should at least ensure everyone, especially the British people, that there is peace in our country. Otherwise the prime minister would not travel here. If I had not made a trip abroad, there might be an adverse effect. Now that I am on the trip, everybody is confident that the situation in Thailand has improved.

[Reporter] Will you reshuffle the cabinet after you return to Thailand?

[Chatchai] Yes, I think so. Anyway, I will also have to listen to the opinions of the other parties. In the coalition government, we must listen to the opinions of the coalition members. That's it. There is nothing to worry about at all. [end recording]

Further Reportage on Chatchai Visit

WA1810135690

For further reportage on the visit to the United Kingdom by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, see the United Kingdom section of the 18 October and subsequent issues of the West Europe DAILY REPORT.

Court Drops Charge in Saudi Envoy Murder Case

BK1810012290 Bangkok THE NATION in English
18 Oct 90 p A3

[Text] The Criminal Court yesterday dropped a murder charge against a Thai Muslim who was accused of allegedly killing a Saudi Arabian diplomat last year. The court said public prosecutors lacked strong evidence to substantiate the accusation against Adinan Songkewala, alias Mut, 32.

Adinan was arrested on June 28 for allegedly shooting dead Saudi Embassy Third Secretary Saleh al-Malik in Soi Phiphat off Silom Road on Jan 4. Public prosecutors filed the charge against him on Sep 25 and the trial had been dragging on for over a year until yesterday when the court decided to reject the prosecution's case.

The court said three prosecution witnesses, who claimed to have seen the killing, gave conflicting accounts, which

cast doubt on their statements. Adinan was earlier identified by the witnesses as the gunman. Although the charge was dropped, Adinan has been detained for another 30 days as prosecutors have to decide whether they will appeal against the court ruling. If the prosecutors do not do so, he will be freed.

Sources from the Prosecution Department said it had yet to study the court findings on whether there was any part of it could be used to appeal the verdict.

It is possible that Adinan could be freed on bail before the 30-day period. His relatives said they had prepared a land title deed worth Bt [baht] 1.6 million to post as bail. But no bail was made yesterday.

Smiling after hearing the verdict, Adinan said he would resume his job as a clothes salesman once he was released. He accused police of trying to make him a scapegoat in the killing, leading to his wrongful arrest.

Army Chief on Students' Antigovernment Moves

BK1810013090 Bangkok THE NATION in English
18 Oct 90 p A3

[By Kokhet Chanthaloetlak]

[Text] Army chief Gen [General] Suchinda Khraprayun said yesterday police should arrest the masterminds of the anti-government campaign if they knew their identities.

The army leader was commenting on reports that the Interior Ministry suspected the Sapha Patiwat (the Revolutionary Council), a secretive political group led by senior communist defector Prasert Sapsunthon, was behind the persistent rally on the Ramkhamhaeng University campus. "We know nothing about it but if police know those behind the rally, there should be no delay in arresting them. Nobody is above the law," Suchinda said.

Police are reportedly looking for Prasert and Rainan Arunrangsri, another key member of Sapha Patiwat, to question them on the anti-government rally but highly-placed government sources said police did not have sufficient evidence to incriminate them.

Asked about the vow by the anti-government group to continue the rally until the premier steps down, Suchinda replied: "Then the rally would probably go on for years." But he added that the group has the constitutional right to hold rallies and they have not infringed upon the rights and freedom of others as yet. "I don't see anything serious at this stage because the rally is still within the bounds of the law and they have not received enthusiastic support from the public or even among students," he said.

Suchinda said he believed that the rally would not escalate into violence and said police can handle the situation without military help. The army chief also denied some published reports that Premier Chatchai Chunhawan called him and his counterparts in the air

force and navy to a meeting at the premier's Ratchakhru residence shortly before his departure to Britain and Switzerland Monday midnight.

He said the premier had not given him any special instructions before he left for Britain. "The premier did not voice any concern over the political situation. He did not give me any special orders and in fact we did not even discuss politics," Suchinda said. In his interview, Suchinda toned down a bold comment by his air force counterpart, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin, who said Tuesday night that the government should not allow the anti-government activities and sentiments to drag on.

Kaset urged the government to "clear things up" or let the military step in because "we are also part of the administration." The air force commander-in-chief also said the military would step in if the public came out and openly called for such a move.

Minister Says Students Will End 'Violent Acts'

*BK1710133590 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] Anuwat Watthanaphongsiri, minister in charge of the State University Bureau, visited a group of students of Ramkhamhaeng University who were injured in the self-immolation incident during their recent protest and gave an interview to reporters at the Government House at 1100 today.

The minister said he had met with the group of students who staged a protest against the government, and they conclusively confirmed that they would not immolate themselves or commit any violent act again. On the same occasion, the minister urged the students to perform their activities legitimately within the democratic framework.

[Begin recording] [Anuwat] I would like to stress the issue of whether there is someone behind the incident. A student told me last night that he did not have any money at all. And he really meant it. These students were of the mind that they wanted to express their own opinion about the democratic system. One whispered to me that he did not have any money left in his pocket. Therefore, I gave them 500 baht each.

[Unidentified reporter] How about the students who continue to rally in front of Ramkhamhaeng University now? They said they would give the government some more time, and if the government does not resign they would set themselves on fire.

[Anuwat] I do not think they will, because I have talked with a group of students as I mentioned. The students I have met will return to the university today. I think they will discuss with each other on... [changes thought] They told me they wanted to express their opinion peacefully. I told them it was right to do it peacefully, but asked why they would want to burn themselves. They told me that they wanted to sacrifice their lives for democracy. I then

asked them what they would get in return, and why not continue living to fight for their ideology? Finally, they agreed and said they would not do it again.

[Unidentified reporter] But the police are still investigating the question of whether there is someone behind the scenes.

[Anuwat] Well, you will have to ask the Police Department then. Up until now, I would say that we should no longer talk about this point, because it would only create more suspicion and distrust in one another. Police can make an arrest only if there is sufficient evidence. We should not speculate on things, because it could create more rifts. [End recording]

Developed Nations Should Bear Clean-Up Burden

*BK1810022090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Oct 90 p 4*

[Editorial: "Pool our resources to save our planet"]

[Text] Delegates from 38 nations in the Asia and Pacific region attending the just-concluded ministerial-level conference on environment and development came up with a number of positive suggestions mixed in with the kind of self-serving rhetoric that we have long become accustomed to at such gatherings. Sifting through them, we find one proposal of especial interest in that it stands out as tangible and logical. Furthermore, it came from Thailand.

In his speech delivered on Monday, Science, Technology & Energy Minister Prachuap Chaiyasan proposed the creation of a so-called International Environment Development Fund by the wealthy industrialised countries, through which funds would be made available for the less-wealthy developing countries for environmental development and resources restoration. In that same proposal, the minister suggested the concept of a "debt-for-sustainable development" swap which is similar to South America's "debt-for-nature" financial arrangement under which creditor nations help pay for the environmental protection fees of the debtor countries.

Given the global scale of such varied problems as ozone layer depletion, sea level rise, deforestation and climate warming, it makes very good sense that the responsibility and obligations of safeguarding Planet Earth be shared by both the developed and less-developed nations which possess natural resources. For, in the long run, the two parties will both stand to benefit. In point of fact, they will probably stand or fall by the extent of their ability to work together, with the positive aspects far outweighing the negative.

Beset with financial constraints and a myriad of social ills, such as poverty, unemployment and urban migration, it is all-but-impossible to expect developing countries not to exploit their natural resources in a manner that may cause long-lasting environmental damage simply to churn out badly-needed revenue for their cash-starved coffers. Given the harsh fact that there are

approximately 800 million people who are living below the poverty line, environmental degradation due to widespread poverty is an unavoidable fact of life.

On the other side of the coin, industrialised countries are the major consumer of natural resources supplied by their less wealthy brethren. As such, they are, in a sense, an indirect cause of resource depletion and environmental decay. For their own sake and that of the world in general, developed countries are, therefore, duty-bound to share the burden of slowing down the alarming pace of environmental deterioration and to reverse the trend, if possible, through, for example, the provision of needed funds and technology transfers.

But foreign assistance alone, which is not backed up with a genuinely strong political will on the part of the recipient governments, is unlikely to halt the extensive deforestation, unsustainable development and resource over-exploitation which are taking a heavy toll on limited natural resources and causing irreparable damage to the environment.

Our own country's environmental record hardly qualifies as impressive. A major part of the reason for this lies in a concept of economic prosperity which encourages the pursuit of growth without taking into account the permanent loss of natural resources and irreparable degradation of the environment. Only when there is a strong political will to pursue a sustainable development in harmony with the environment will, as Minister Prachuap rightly said, the dream of restoring what should have been our natural heritage become a reality.

Soviets Sign Deal To Buy 200,000 Tons of Rice

*BK1610075590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
16 Oct 90 pp 17, 26*

[Excerpt] Thailand has agreed to sell 200,000 tons of 15 percent white rice worth over 1,350 million baht to the Soviet Union.

Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on said the Cabinet approved at its meeting yesterday his ministry's proposal and the agreement would be signed today by Foreign Trade Department Director-General Charae Chutharatnakun and Soviet mission leader Ambart Sumian [name as published].

Under the "friendship" contract, the Commerce Ministry will sell 200,000 tons of 15 percent white rice for \$261 per ton FOB, on a two-year credit term with an interest rate of 4 percent annum.

Mr Amaret said the sale would help boost domestic rice prices when the 1990/91 main crop was harvested as shipments were to be made between next month and January 1991. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Army Paper Cites U.S. Concern Over Gulf War

*BK1810051490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[From the "Press Review" program]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries on page four an article entitled "The U.S. Military Circle in Face of a Danger of the Gulf War." The article says: According to viewpoints of many military analysts, the United States is approaching a stage of making a decision to resolve the Gulf crisis by a military measure. This has created concern for military analysts and retired generals of the U.S. Armed Forces. Admiral Thomas Moore, 78, former chief of General Staff of the U.S. Army, who was injured in World War II, said: We [the United States] will undoubtedly achieve our objectives if we attack Iraq, but the question of prime concern is that how many Americans will be killed in that war. Of course, no one can answer this question. Zimmerman, a military analyst of the U.S. Strategies and International Affairs Research Center, noted that the United States needs at least 200,000 troops plus 100,000 soldiers of Arab and other allied countries for a military action in the Middle East. He said that Iraq now has about 200,000 troops in Kuwait. The Pentagon, however, estimated that as of early October Iraq had 430,000 troops in and outside of Kuwait. As a result, the United States should not launch an attack first if we do not gain an absolute superiority over Iraq in term of troops.

United Nations Resolution on Cambodia Welcomed

*BK1810074890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0015 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Unattributed article on UN resolution on Cambodia]

[Text] On the morning of 15 October the 45th UNGA [United Nations General Assembly] session unanimously adopted its resolution on Cambodia, supporting a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue and calling for the resumption of the Paris conference on Cambodia at an early date to achieve that process. This was the first time this has happened since the Cambodian question was raised at the United Nations 11 years ago.

This year the General Assembly passed the resolution on the Cambodian issue unanimously and without voting. This demonstrated the cooperation between the ASEAN countries and Laos and Vietnam as well as that of the world community in solving a difficult and complicated problem.

Addressing the session, the chairman of the UN General Assembly heartily welcomed the joint efforts by various countries and the UN secretary general in the process of seeking a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue, thus helping to bring about peace and stability for Southeast Asia.

This year the resolution on the Cambodian situation called for an early resumption of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to work out and reach an agreement on the comprehensive political settlement in that country, as well as for cooperation among the Cambodian parties to work toward achieving national reconciliation and restraint to create an essential atmosphere of peace for achieving a comprehensive political solution.

The resolution also noted the joint efforts of the countries concerned and the results obtained in the process of solving the Cambodian issue.

According to the spirit of the new resolution, Cambodia's UN seat no longer belongs to the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], of which the Khmer Rouge has been condemned worldwide, but belongs to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC]—the organ representing Cambodia's sovereignty. Pending the appointment of a delegation to the United Nations by the SNC, Cambodia's seat at the world body will be left vacant temporarily.

Also on 15 October, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry disclosed that the Soviet Union welcomes the agreement reached between the two co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia—Indonesia and France—on the resumption of the conference before the end of this year. The spokesman said:

The joint document on Cambodia, which was welcomed by the UN Security Council and all parties concerned, has laid the groundwork for the convening of an international conference on Cambodia. A matter of special concern at present is the need for the SNC to begin its work at an early date. The Soviet Union is ready to contribute positively to the joint efforts of the parties taking part in the Paris conference to ensure its success.

Earlier, at a plenary session of the UN General Assembly, many countries welcomed the progress and efforts made by the United Nations in the search for a solution to Cambodia. The prime minister of Lesotho said:

We welcome the move taken by the Cambodian parties to solve the Cambodian issue. It is time for us to respond positively to international efforts with the aim of reaching a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of negotiation. He expressed the hope that the newly established SNC will fulfill all our expectations in the process of national reconciliation and early restoration of peace and democracy in this country.

The foreign minister of Burma said: We welcome Resolution No. 668-590 adopted by the UN Security Council on 20 September, which ratified the framework of a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian conflict. We particularly welcome the acceptance and use of this framework by all the Cambodian parties as the general basis for settlement of the conflict, as well as the agreement they reached at the Jakarta meeting on setting

up the SNC. From the complexities of this conflict, especially its international angles, we can see that it is necessary for the United Nations to play a significant role in the process of peace in Cambodia.

NHAN DAN Comments

*BK1810081190 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT
18 Oct 90*

["Paper Welcomes UN Resolution on Cambodia"—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 18—"The resolution on Cambodia unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its October 15 session conforms to the real situation," says the national daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says that the new resolution helps put an end to the state of confrontation among UN member countries on the Cambodia issue which has lasted over the past 11 years with the UN-biased attitude against the State of Cambodia and Vietnam.

It continues:

"The new resolution is creating favourable conditions for the search for comprehensive political solution to the Cambodia conflict and blazing the path for cooperation between countries in the region and the world as a whole."

Ha Nam Ninh Memorial Service for Le Duc Tho

*BK1810034490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] This morning, 17 October, the Party Committee, People's Committee, People's Council, and Fatherland Front Committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province held a solemn memorial service for Comrade Le Duc Tho, the beloved native son. Nearly 300 delegates of various branches, districts, and mass organizations, and representatives of the armed forces attended the service and followed the funeral of Comrade Le Duc Tho held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi, which was broadcast live by the Central Television Station.

Comrade To Dan Toan, deputy secretary of the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee, expressed boundless grief over Comrade Le Duc Tho's passing away. He voiced his resolve to consolidate the party in conjunction with the struggle against corruption, the efforts to purify the party, and the drive against smuggling, and to outstandingly fulfill the planned tasks for 1990 and prepare for the 1991 plan.

In Nam Ninh District's Nam Van village, Comrade Le Duc Tho's birthplace, the district's party and people's committees and the village's party organization and people's committee held a solemn memorial service for Comrade Le Duc Tho amid an atmosphere permeated with deep grief and sorrow.

Vo Van Kiet Attends Ho Chi Minh City Service*BK1810033690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] A solemn memorial service for Comrade Le Duc Tho, adviser to the party Central Committee, was held at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall in Ho Chi Minh City on the morning of 17 October. Attending were Comrades Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Le Van Luong, former secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee. A number of party Central Committee members, ministers and deputy ministers currently working in the south, veteran cadres, representatives of various organs, departments, branches, mass organizations, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, religious groups, the people's armed forces, the people's public security service, some southern localities, and general consuls of various countries in Ho Chi Minh City were also present.

Amid a solemn and moving atmosphere, Comrade Vo Tran Chi, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of Ho Chi Minh City's Party Committee, read a eulogy in which he highlighted the staunch revolutionary activities and great services rendered by Comrade Le Duc Tho to our people's revolutionary cause. He said: Cadres, party members, and people of all strata in Ho Chi Minh City bow with reverence in your memory, Comrade, and express their respect and gratitude to you, who had devoted all your life to the lofty cause of national independence and reunification and socialism.

Sincerely sharing the sorrows of Comrade Le Duc Tho's family, Comrade Vo Tran Chi stressed: In his revolutionary life, Brother Sau Tho [Le Duc Tho's nickname] had reserved boundlessly affectionate sentiments for Nam Bo, the south, and former Saigon City—now Ho Chi Minh City. We will cherish forever the image of Brother Sau and the advice he gave us during many meetings with us, including the last one when he bade farewell to Ho Chi Minh City, to his comrades in arms, to the benefactors of the revolution, and to his younger brothers and comrades. We will remember him forever and promise to do our utmost together with the entire party, people, and army to continue advancing the process of national renovation toward new achievements, bringing about a decent and happy life for our people as Comrade Le Duc Tho had wished for all his life.

Amid the sound of funeral music, all the participants bade eternal farewell to the outstanding party leader and the very close and intimate comrade of the south.

Party Secretary Receives Lao, Cambodian Guests*BK1710161690 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT
17 Oct 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 17 - Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, received

yesterday the delegations of the Lao and Cambodian parties and governments, which were here for the funeral of Le Duc Tho, advisor to the party Central Committee. The Lao delegation was led by Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of education, and the Cambodian delegation by Say Phuthang, Politburo member and secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and permanent vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Lao and Cambodian Ambassadors Bouasi Chaleunsouk and Tep Hen were present at the reception.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Funeral Committee, Le Duc Tho [as received] expressed sincere thanks to the Lao and Cambodian parties and governments for sending the delegations to the funeral. They left here today for home.

Party, State Send Thanks to People, Agencies*BK1810103590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and the State Funeral Committee sincerely express their thanks to countrymen and combatants at home and abroad, the Lao and Cambodian parties and governments, leaders of communist and workers parties, mass organizations, cultural and arts organizations, scientific- technological and mass media agencies, religious and social groups, organizations at the central and local levels, the people's armed forces and public security force, revolutionary veterans, personages, the diplomatic corps, and representatives of international organizations based in Hanoi for sending wreaths, letters of condolences, and for attending memorial and funeral services for the late Le Duc Tho, adviser to the CPV Central Committee and former member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat.

Joint Fishery Venture With Hong Kong Set Up*BK1810085590 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 18—A joint venture company named Vitafimex specialising in ship building and fishery has been set up between the Chien Thang Maritime Product Company and the Taffa Development Limited of Hong Kong. The joint venture with a prescribed capital of 4.5 million U.S. dollars, and a mobile capital of one million U.S. dollars will operate for ten years from 1990.

Under the agreement, six ships for fishing at the depth of from 50 metres to 300 metres arrived in Vietnam, and will operate from Vung Tau to the Southwest coastal area. Six Vitafimex trawlers have made their first fishing trip with 18 Vietnamese sailors on board. The Hong

Kong Taffa Company will handle the delivery of the products of the joint venture.

Thai Army Bank To Open Office in Vietnam

*BK1310100690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 12 Oct 90*

[Text] According to foreign sources, on 11 October, Mr. Intha Tanon, deputy director in charge of foreign relations of the Thai Army Bank, a large commercial bank in Thailand, disclosed that he would open the bank's first branch office in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, on 5 November. He also disclosed that about 50 of his bank customers have established businesses in Vietnam.

Do Muoi Receives Japanese Businessmen Group

*BK1710160790 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT
17 Oct 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 17—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here yesterday a delegation of presidents of Japanese small- and medium-sized industrial enterprises during a visit to Vietnam to sound out possibilities for cooperation between the two countries.

Earlier, the Japanese businessmen held discussions with senior officials of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, the State Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Commerce on the possibilities of the Japanese enterprises participating in the production of industrial goods in small and medium-sized enterprises in Vietnam.

Nguyen Van Linh Greets Cypriot Party Leader

*BK1610070290 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT
15 Oct 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 15—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today sent his greetings to Dhimitrios Khristofias on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL).

In his message, the Vietnamese party leader wished the friendship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cyprus further consolidation and development.

Minister To Visit Japan in 'Near Future'

*BK1710155590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[“Communique of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs”]

[Text] Council of Ministers Vice Chairman and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach will pay an official visit to Japan in the near future at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Further on FRG Enterprise Management Seminar

*BK1710114490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] A Vietnam-FRG seminar on medium and small enterprise management opened in Hanoi yesterday, 15 October, under the joint auspices of the Central Institute for Research on Economic Management, the Vietnam Central Council of Industrial Cooperatives, the Culture Ministry of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, and the Prodrich Ebert Stiftung Institute. Attending were representatives of many central organs and the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee and more than 20 directors of medium and small enterprises of different economic branches and sectors.

During the 5-day seminar, FRG experts will give lectures on various questions relating to business organization, the importance of marketing, market exploitation, and measures aimed at ensuring product quality and cutting production costs. Vietnamese businessmen and the FRG experts will also exchange experience drawn from realities in the respective countries.

Steps To Effect Ban on Foreign Cigarettes

*BK1810043490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[From the “Press Review” program]

[Text] NHAN DAN today frontpages the gist of the Council of Ministers' decision on urgent measures to implement the directive on banning import and selling of foreign cigarettes in Vietnam. The decision says: To continue opposing and suppressing foreign cigarette smugglers under all forms, from now on organizations or individuals who report to the authorities—which include specialized agencies, antismuggling committees, and people's committees in cities, districts, and wards—the foreign cigarettes that they are still hiding will be exempted from being fined and prosecuted. The volume of confiscated cigarettes must be listed and transferred to the Ministry of Commerce through the local commercial office in accordance with the current regulations. Fines must be imposed immediately on violators while rewards—amounting to 30 percent of the fines—must be granted to organizations or individuals whose detection and report has led to the confiscation of foreign cigarettes. The remaining 70 percent must be transferred to the local budget.

Villages and subwards are authorized to use money obtained from these fines—after deducting the administrative expenses—for building public welfare projects. The confiscated cigarettes, however, are prohibited from being disposed of.

Drastic measures must be taken against organizations and individuals engaging in illegal production and selling of fake and contraband cigarettes. Authorized agencies must strive to detect, confiscate, and destroy all fake cigarettes while the public security force must

discover and close down all fake cigarette production establishments. Punitive measures against the production and selling of fake cigarettes and awards for collaborators should be imposed in the same manner as in dealing with smuggling and selling of foreign cigarettes.

Do Muoi Receives Delegates for Policy Dialogue

*BK1810095390 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 18—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received in the Presidential Palace yesterday evening delegates to the policy dialogue on gender, economic growth and poverty held here currently.

The guests are from the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC), India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, South Korea, China and the World Bank.

The chairman valued highly the reports delivered at the dialogue dealing with urgent issues of gender and economic growth, and relations between economic development and poverty alleviation for people in general and women in particular in the Asian-Pacific region. He briefed the guests about Vietnam's efforts in its socio-economic renovation, and wished for further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and other countries in the region.

Dr. Noeleen Heyzer, APDC coordinator, on behalf of the foreign delegates, expressed the hope that Vietnam and other countries in the region should cooperate and help each other for women's happiness.

Country's Rural Household Economy Develops

*BK1310095590 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT
13 Oct 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 13—To make more profits from plots of land allotted to farmers to help them improve their living conditions is one of the primary targets of Vietnamese agronomists.

This issue was brought up for discussions at a recent symposium jointly held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Bordeaux International School under the Agency of Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT).

The Vietnamese Government has promulgated policies on agriculture aimed at encouraging agricultural production and household economy.

Some 100,000 hectares of waste and marshy land have been reclaimed for crop cultivation, helping to raise the country's food output in term of paddy to 21.5 million tons in 1989. Animal husbandry has also surged ahead.

At present, the country counts three million head of buffaloes, 3.5 million head of cows and oxen and 12.2 million head of pigs.

As a result, the number of poor-peasant families gradually reduced. In Thai Binh, a main northern rice-producing province, the number of peasant families facing with food shortage or famine now accounts for only five percent as against 30 percent in the past. Such an achievement has testified to the correctness of the new policy on agricultural production, especially the guideline in which each peasant household is turned into an independent economic unit. Big economic potentialities of all economic sectors have been brought into full play.

Said Dufumier Marc, consultant to the Bordeaux International School after his field visits to some agricultural cooperatives in the north: "Entitled to autonomy in farming and livestock breeding, Vietnamese farmers have made considerable progress in agricultural production, making Vietnam a rice exporter. Experience drawn from the last two years shows that the interests of peasants also conform to the common interests of the whole society. I think that the worker-peasant alliance in Vietnam is well getting on".

Paper on Military Training at General Schools

*BK1610121290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 14 Oct 90*

[Report on an editorial in the "recent" issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN dealing with "national defense education reforms at general schools"; date not given]

[Text] Political steadfastness and high morale are factors that decide victories on the battlefield. They are also important for strengthening the people's combat readiness and the all-people national defense. Therefore, with the building up of forces and national defense, it is very important for us to constantly instill this sense of defending the nation in everyone, especially the younger generation at various general schools. This is to ideologically prepare youths to assume and fulfill all their assigned duties and defend the nation when they join the armed forces.

Over the years, national defense training has been conducted at various general schools. Schools in many localities have introduced military training into their general academic programs, however, due to the inappropriate types of training and subjects, the results have been very limited.

For improved results, responsible echelons must first clearly define the contents of training and introduce them into compulsory academic programs at these schools throughout the country.

Based on these contents, relevant schools must use appropriate and interesting training methods to elicit voluntary responses from students. For instance, lessons

must be internalized to enhance their responsibility for national defense and preserving the revolutionary achievements that have been gained by preceding generations.

As for the task of building the army, youths should be educated on the law of military service and most importantly, be indoctrinated with the responsibility and the honor of being revolutionary troopers. To attain this, the education programs of general schools should not fail to portray the lofty image of Uncle Ho's soldiers.

It is necessary to ensure that the training is up-to-date and harmonious. As with all other activities, such as the teenage brigade and the youth union, the importance of this subject must be thoroughly understood. Efforts must also be made to link these activities with national anniversary celebrations. The aims of training are not only to ensure that youths thoroughly understand honor and their responsibility for building the army and defending the fatherland, but that they also come to have values that will condemn those youths who shirk national defense duties.

Imbuing these students with a sense of national defense from the beginning helps the younger generation to defend the fatherland and build the armed forces. It also helps students to maintain a high sense of political responsibility and loyalty to the revolutionary cause of our party and people. Therefore, this task should not be left entirely to various schools and the Ministry of Education. Society, in view of the current national defense task, should also pay attention to the training in order to produce the best results and to improve the thoughts and actions of youths.

Vo Chi Cong's Letter to 4th Region Troops

*BK1810065190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 14 Oct 90*

[Letter from Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, to cadres and combatants of 4th Military Region Armed Forces; date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the signing by President Ho Chi Minh of the decree on establishing the Armed Forces of Interzone 4, 15 October 1945-15 October 1990, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of State, I affectionately extend my best regards and warmest greetings to all cadres, combatants, specialists, defense workers, militiamen and self-defense force members, and reserve forces of the 4th Military Region. I also extend my cordial regards to the comrade war invalids, sick soldiers, families of fallen combatants, families of soldiers, and all comrades of the 4th Military Region Armed Forces who have retired or have been transferred to other services.

Under the party leadership, over the past 45 years, in this important part of the country, various generations of

cadres and combatants of the Armed Forces in venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh's birthplace have always upheld revolutionary heroism and the will to fight and to win, satisfactorily implementing his instruction: "Be loyal to the country and the party; be devoted to the people." Fighting for the entire country and together with the entire country, especially together with the party organizations, administration, and people of the five provinces of the military region, they have stayed united, have courageously overcome all hardships and trials, have fought staunchly and supported combat activities, have zealously and creatively carried out construction and official duties, have satisfactorily accomplished all tasks of the military region and on various battlefronts, and have fulfilled their lofty internationalist duties, thereby contributing to fostering the special, loyal friendship with fraternal Laos.

Together with the entire people and Army, the 4th Military Region Armed Forces have persevered on the path chosen by our party, Uncle Ho, and our people, actively contributing to the cause of national liberation and reunification and to the construction and firm defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Your exploits and achievements have contributed to building the glorious revolutionary tradition of the heroic Vietnam People's Army. The 4th Military Region fully deserves the coveted Ho Chi Minh Order and Gold Star Order awarded by the Council of State.

On behalf of the party and state, I warmly commend the achievements of the 4th Military Region over the past 45 years. I also warmly praise all branches and localities, the people of various ethnic groups in the military region who have acted in unity and coordination to actively create favorable conditions for cadres and combatants of the 4th Military Region armed forces to fulfill all tasks.

Dear Comrades, the cause of renovation and national construction and defense still face many difficulties and complexities. Let all cadres and combatants of the 4th Military Region Armed Forces continue to bring into full play the achievements already recorded, make every effort to successfully implement the line, positions, and policies of the party and state and Uncle Ho's precious teachings. Let them constantly uphold vigilance, unity, and self-reliance; overcome all difficulties; ceaselessly increase fighting strength; and build strong main forces and local forces, militia, self-defense, and reserve forces of high quality. Let them devote themselves to building the all-people national defense system, building the defense of provinces, districts, and grass-roots units, making them politically stable, economically prosperous, strong in national defense and security, and with a civilized socioeconomic life. Let all cadres, combatants, specialists, defense workers, militiamen, self-defense members, and members of the reserve forces clearly realize their honor and responsibility, constantly strive to improve themselves in all respects, always prove themselves worthy of being a loyal force for the defense of the party, the socialist regime, and the people. Let

them outstandingly fulfill all tasks, actively contribute to the nation's revolutionary cause, and discharge their internationalist duties.

I wish you all good health and progress.

Affectionate and determined-to-win salutation.

[Signed] Vo Chi Cong

Secretary Meets With Children's Unit Cadres

*BK1510095790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 14 Oct 90*

[Text] On the morning of 14 October, at the presidential palace, Comrade Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the

Council of State, had a cordial meeting with 58 cadres in charge of children's work in northern mountainous and central highlands provinces who were in Hanoi to attend a training class in the work of the Ho Chi Minh children's unit.

After being briefed by the delegates on the study, living conditions, and activities of the children, Comrade Dam Quang Trung expressed his hope that the cadres would gain more experience from training class so as to further push forward the children's movement in the mountainous provinces. He stressed the need for more investment for the training of children's unit cadres from among the youngsters of the various ethnic minority groups who have won the title: good nieces and nephews of Uncle Ho.

Australia

Academic: U.S. Abandons Plans on Chemical Arms

BK1810100990 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] An Australian academic claims the United States military has abandoned plans to incinerate chemical weapons at Johnston Atoll in the Pacific. Professor (Neil Foster) of the University of New South Wales said the facilities at the atoll were outdated. During a recent trip to Britain to outline alternative plans to disposing of dangerous waste, Prof. (Foster) said he learned that American authorities no longer favored the burning of chemical weapons. He quoted sources in the American Army Research Office as saying they believed that the high temperature incinerator on Johnston Atoll would never be used.

Prof. (Foster's) trip to Britain was sponsored by the Western military alliance, NATO.

Banks Reduce Lending Rates After Reserve Bank

BK1510123490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Jack Taylor]

[Text] Sydney, Oct 15 (AFP)—Two major Australian banks decided to reduce lending rates from next week and others were expected to follow after the Reserve Bank announced Monday its fifth interest rates cut this year. The Central Reserve Bank move was aimed at easing the impact of what is now seen even by some members of the ruling Labor Party as a deepening recession.

Both the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the ANZ Group followed the Reserve Bank in a one per cent cut in their loan reference rates to 16 per cent from next Monday. An early reduction in home mortgage rates is also expected.

At the same time, the Australian dollar plunged by two U.S. cents, reaching below the 80 U.S. cent mark for the first time since early August and ending Monday at 79.50 U.S. cents. The drop was welcomed by the business community, especially hard-pressed commodity producers who have pleaded for months for a weaker currency.

The Reserve Bank decision had been expected following a clear signal by Prime Minister Bob Hawke in a speech Sunday that the government was about to ease its hard-line economic strategy. Mr. Hawke, who has been under growing pressure to reduce interest rates, acknowledged businesses and ordinary people had been suffering because of the tight monetary policy. The prime minister said the economy had reached the point where "enough had been done" and an easing of monetary policy would follow in the very near future.

His comments came against a growing revolt by some in his own party fearful about the political impact of interest rates which have slowed the economy to the extent that unemployment is rising alarmingly.

The leader of the labor state opposition in the most populous state of New South Wales Bob Carr said last week that it was not only recession but the worst recession since the war. Others echoed his fears, including the premier of South Australia, John Bannon, who said interest rates had been too high for too long and it was time for them to come down.

Finance Minister Ralph Willis also told parliament the current downturn would not see a repeat of the 1982-83 recession, which was Australia's last severe downturn. "We don't see any developments which are likely to drive us into deep recession," Mr. Willis told parliament. "Any analysis that one does at this stage and I suggest any analysis one does at some time in the future will demonstrate that the recession of 1982-83 was infinitely more serious than anything that is going to occur in the current slowdown."

The Reserve Bank said it would be operating in the domestic money market to reduce cash rates for the fifth time this year by one percentage point to around 13 per cent. It said the decision followed a bank board meeting in October and consultations with Treasurer Paul Keating. The decision was consistent with maintaining an environment to lower inflation over the medium term while avoiding an excessive slowdown in economic activity, the bank said.

Mr. Keating, who recently criticised the banks for being too slow to cut their rates, said he expected a quick drop in bank interest rates. He added that he was confident the banks were now moving to bring their margins back into line with normal practice. The action was taken because of further evidence of slowing in the economy, including declining imports, lower asset prices and easing in the labor market, he said.

Mr. Keating conceded there had been a serious decline in business confidence although he did not believe it had been warranted. "The rates of interest which will prevail will be consistent with lower inflation while protecting the economy from too sharp a contraction in activity," he said.

Opposition leader John Hewson warned rates would not stay down if the government continued with its current mix of economic policies. "You can only put interest rates down and keep them down if you put in place other policies that will deal with the problem," Mr. Hewson said. "It's no good just pushing down interest rates or putting in place quick fixes. We need a major shift in structural policy."

New Zealand

Level of Unemployment Reaches 'Record' High

BK1010081590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0431 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Wellington, Oct 10 (AFP)—A record 7.9 per cent of New Zealand's workforce or 126,300 people were unemployed at the end of August, the statistics department said here Wednesday. Its household labour force

survey, instituted in 1985, was the last before October 27's general elections. The unemployment rate in July was 7.3 per cent and 7.6 per cent in June.

Deputy Government Statistician Len Cook said total unemployment had been rising since early in 1989 and showed no signs of abating.

Unemployment on the survey is defined as being without a job, actively seeking work or waiting to start a new job. The unemployment rate for men in August was 8.4 per cent and for women 7.3 per cent.

Papua New Guinea

France Refuses Asylum to Irianese Refugees

BK1710114890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] Sydney, Oct 17 (AFP)—France has refused asylum to 20 Irianese refugees who walked into the French Embassy in Port Moresby Monday, the AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS reported Wednesday. The group had absconded from the East Arwim refugee camp near Vanimo on the Papua New Guinea side of the border with the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya.

The French ambassador is reported to have called the police to remove the refugees from the embassy after they refused a request to leave. They left without further incident.

The refugees were part of an estimated 8,000 Irianese who have spilled over to Papua New Guinea to escape flare-ups between the Operasi Papua Merdeka (OPM-Free Papua Movement) and Indonesian troops. The OPM has waged an independence war since Irian Jaya was incorporated into Indonesia in 1963.

Papua New Guinea's Foreign Affairs Minister Sir Michael Somare said Tuesday the refugees would be returned to East Arwin camp if their request for asylum did not succeed.

Solomon Islands

No-Confidence Motion Made Against Mamaloni

BK1810090990 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] In the Solomon Islands, a petition calling for a no-confidence motion in the prime minister, Mr. Solomon Mamaloni, has been signed by more than half of the country's politicians.

Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, Jemimah Gareth, says the petition will be presented to the governor general tomorrow. Gareth says the move for a vote of no confidence comes in the wake of Mr. Mamaloni's decision to resign from the ruling People's Alliance Party and dismiss five of his ministers. The dismissed deputy prime minister, Mr. Danny Philip, says the leader of the opposition is to ask governor general to take steps to recall the Parliament as soon as possible.

Mamaloni Rejects Calls

BK1810092190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Honiara, Oct 18 (AFP)—The Solomon Islands' besieged Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni Thursday rejected calls for his resignation because he said he had overwhelming support in parliament to rule the country.

In a speech broadcast on radio Mr. Mamaloni dismissed the crisis triggered last Friday when he defected from the ruling People's Alliance Party (PAP) and formed a government with five opposition members as "a small political hiccup."

He rejected a petition signed by 19 PAP members including eight current ministers, saying he would stay prime minister because the post had been bestowed on him by the constitution, "and there has been no reason to disqualify me."

Mr. Mamaloni's decision to quit as PAP leader came a week before a party convention was tipped to pass a no-confidence motion in him. The motion arose from the reported involvement of Mr. Mamaloni and others in efforts to obtain a 250 million U.S. dollar loan from a little known Italian company called Esca.

Mr. Mamaloni said he was surprised to see that eight ministers had signed the petition, but added, "this will be sorted out when the new cabinet holds its first meeting next Tuesday."

He claimed he had the support of 15 cabinet ministers and 12 backbenchers which gave him 27 backers in the 38 member parliament. Three of five opposition members who joined Mr. Mamaloni last Friday have been sworn in and the last two would be sworn in next week, he said. "I did not sack five of my ministers as claimed by the media but they were laid off because they could not be accommodated under the new formula used to form my new government," he said.

Mr. Mamaloni became prime minister of the Solomon Islands—a former British colony of about 300,000 people in the South Pacific—for the second time last year. He previously served from 1981 to 1984.